nton St.,

# COLMANG

Established 1848.

ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884

No. 39, Vol. XXXVII.

The best mass while I now tone to enterthing to short of the contribution thought and the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of the processes of the contribution of the short of

National Sugar Growers' Association.
OFFICERS FOR 1884.

President—Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo
Vice Presidents—Capt. R. Blakely, Minnesota; D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, Kansas; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson Iowa; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Williams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill.
Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville Ills. Treasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

The Rie Grande, N. J., Sugar Factory.
—The sorghum—sugar factory at Rie Grande, near Cape May, N. J., has been in operation three years. The company has a plantation of about 3,000 acres. The soil is a sandy loam.

This company receives from the State of New Jersey a subvention amounting to \$1 per ton for the cane and 1 cent per pound for the sugar.

The cane is planted in hills so that it can be cultivated both ways. Each hill is about 10 inches square, and the seeds are planted over this surface and not all in one place.

More is planted than necessary for a full stand. After the plants are well up the weak and slender ones are removed, leaving about six healthy stalks to each hill.

The varieties of cane preferred by the



it, with the exception of less than half a dezen sentences, is taken word for word from my pamphlet, there is not a mark or syllable to indicate that the article is not the original composition of the editor.

In the Rural World of August the 7th, there is a short communication upon Jute. It bears the signature of A. B. Hurt, but apparently the body of the article is transcribed from the New South, printed at West Point, Miss.

The following array of parallel paragraphy will show that the article is a more wastage and loss by neglect and want of time and labor in farming than almost any other business. Not one farmer in a thousand does everything the desires to do at the right time. Some things are always left undone or neglected till it is too late. More labor is lost by trying to do too many things than by doing a few things properly. If a farmer raises grain he should not plan to plow and sow more than he can do well. His aim should be to get the best return for the labor expended. A man can not hope to succeed by half

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE BUCKFYE MILL
—NOT ONE HAS FAILED TO GIVE
SATISFACTION!

SATISFACTION!

WICHITA, KAS., May 21, 1884.

Messrs. Deere, Mansur & Co., Kansas
City, Mo: Gentlemen—Your favor of the
20th inst. asking a testimonial for Buckeye Feed Mills, in reply will say out of
over 30 Buckeye Grinders sold by me,
not one has failed to give satisfaction.
They are the best Grinder I have ever
sold, and I anticipate a very large trade
in them the coming fall and spring. I
don't believe as many as three grinders
of all other makes have been sold in
Witchita since I commenced selling the
Buckeye.

Respectfully,
Send for Catalogue. Address the H.
C. Staver Implement Co., 31 North
Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED and thoroughly competent butter workers and butter and cheese makers may find employment by addressing Holt & Hall, Oscola, Lowa.

Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers'

The Shepherd.

President—H. V. Pugsiey, Plattsburg, Mo. Vice-President—G. H. Wallace, Howard ounty, Mo.

arer-N. H. Gentry, Sedalla, Mo. cretary-L. L. Seiler, Osborn, Mo.

DIFFIGERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEET BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION. President, Samuel Jewett, Independence; Vice President, R. T McCully, Lees Summit;

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I mailed you last evening, an article calculated to be a general answer to enquiries from your patrons and others, called out by former communications.

I might have said, what is true, that

American Mohair, of the quality I sent you, is preferred by our manufacturers above that of any we import; the reason being, probably, that as in hogs, poultry, cattle, sheep, horses, etc., the care and intelligence of the American breeder gives In the American breeder gives, in the Angora, an improveent over the animal of any other section. the three conditions I enumerated in ay last be adhered to.
Your State has much land along the

Ozark range valueless otherwise, that could be profitably utilized for the mo-

It was by my agency the foundations of Crystal City were laid, as I went over the tract there on horseback, before there was a house on it, selected and purchased the site, while yet a forest.

I would be only too glad to be the means of permanently rooting upon Mis-

I would be only too glad to be the means of permanently rooting upon Missouri soil, the Angora goat husbandry, that in the end would be a more productive industry than has that of plate glass, though I was told by the Belgian Government glass inspector, that at no point in the world had he seen so fine conditions for a plate glass industry as tions for a plate glass industry as at Crystal City.

Truly yours,
C. W. JENKS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10th, 1884.

The Outlook for Wool-Growers.

mon them. Thus for centuries the sheep were used as manure carriers. In this work they developed two very important and rarely found qualities—the ability to stand this hard and regular traveling, and the ability to stand this hard and regular traveling, and the ability to stand th The depression that characterises the

tariff of 1867 went into effect-saw thousands of good Merinos sold at \$1 per head, and who shortly afterwards saw the same animals and their progeny bringing more than double that sum, are not likely to fall in calling those experingers the individual to the same and their progeny that it is no longer entitle more than double that sum, are not likely to fall in calling those expering the same and their progeny that is no longer entitle much consideration in judging of the same paragraphs. per head, and who shortly afterwards our Western States and territories, that saw the same animals and their progeny bringing more than double that sum, are not likely to fall in calling those experiences to their aid just now when the owners of sheep find less encouragement is the residence of the country the second of the quality of the country the second of the property is the second of the country the second of the property is the second of t owners of sheep find less encouragement in the markets of the country than seem the beneath it. The introduction of the country of sheep husbandry in the chief wool producing localities of the country than seem that the local transfer that the country that the

sea in order live crock interest.

In the solid wood producing, localizing in the control of the production of particles of the production of particles of the posterior forms in the comment of the state of the particles of the posterior forms in the comment of the state of the particles of the posterior forms in the particle of the posterior forms in the particles of the posterior forms in the particle of the particle of the posterior forms in the particle of the particle of

tributed to bring down and hold down shows. Mr. Rigdon, near Brighton the price of flock products must, in the is considered the leading breeder of the nature of things be ere long changed, original type of Sussex-Downs. His the price of flock products must, in the nature of things be ere long changed, Even at present prices wool promises as much encouragement to the producer as the grain farmer flnds in wheat at 75 cents per bushel, oats at 20 to 24 cents per bushel, and corn at the low figure which begins to loom up behind a heavy crop and moderate demand. Mutton is in fair request, at prices as good as the average for ten years, between 1870 and 1880, and the demand is more likely to increase than to diminish while the crease than to diminish while prices of other meat-producing animals eep up to anything like their present

\*\*Rocretary and Treasurer, H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg; Directors, Dan. W. McQuitty, Hughesville, Mo., Harry McCullougn, Fayette; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and L. L. Seiler, Osborne; Committee on Pedigrees, J. V. McCully, Sam Jewett and Harry or such a course has been vindicated in times of similar depression in the near future of those who, by economy and prudence, tide themselves over the shoals of the present situation.—Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

South Down Sheep.

The chalk hills of Sussex are the home of one of the purest breeds of sheep in England, with its long line of unnixed descent, known from the time of William the Conqueror. As it is one of the oldest pure breeds of sheep known, it is unquestionably also one of the most valuable. It combines many very desirable qualities, and the excellence of its deals is fully acknowledged who was not considered. its flesh is fully acknowledged wherever known. known. Very naturally, one might sup-pose that such excellence was the result pose that such excellence was the result of pampering care, but on the contrary the qualities of the South Downs were developed and established under difficult circumstances, and, like many very excellent human families, they have known that the state of the state no way of obtaining a livelihood but by hard work. The thin covering of poor hard work. The thin covering of poor soil upon the chalk produces a scanty growth of grass, very light but sweet and nutritious. The soil not being good enough for cultivation, the farms were usually so divided that each included portions of the arable lands of the lower grounds, as well as the more ex-tended uplands. The hills were exclu-sively used as sheep pastures. The flocks grazed upon them during the day, and at night were folded upon the arable lands, often traveling long distances for this purpose. By this means, the arable lands were manured for the crops grown

lands were manured for the crops grown upon them. Thus for centuries the sheep were used as manure carriers. In this work they developed two very important and rarely found qualities—the ability to stand this hard and regular

great industry, the Gazette commiserates flock owners in view of the discouragements by which they are environed; and because of its friendship, does it feel impelled to counsel against a repetition of the mistakes that have too often manifested themselves under similar conditions of the wool market. For it must be remembered that this is by no means the first time that crop products have been selling on or below the dead level of actual cost of production. Men are now living and owning sheep who can recall eras of discouragement to their business fully equaling in intensity that now confronting them. Experience has taught these men how best to recomp themselves against the misfortune of temporary low prices and delayed sales, and it may be confidently predicted that but few of them will fall to profit by the essons of the past. Men who, as late as 1969—more than two years after the wool tariff of 1867 went into effect—saw there are now large of good Merinos sold at \$1 the strain of the short, sweet pasturage and the short nameters in obt

But wool is now produced in such quan-

The introduction of root crops has to be held out before their contemporaties in other live stock interest.

A careful survey of sheep husbandry in the chief wool producing localities of the world, discloses a condition by no means encouraging to those who would be glad to see in the near future a materially advanced wool market. Diminished consumption has resulted not alone in lowering prices, which, of itself, is unfortunate, but the same influence has brought about an undue accumulation of your corpy shas enabled the Sussex farmers to carry so much heavier stocks of sheep, that artificial food is now used to a greater or less extent throughout the year. The many the latter usually cut—"chaffed." In the spring, mangolds and portions of pastures, reserved from the autumn with a good fog-grass upon them, are relied upon, until rye, ryebrought about an undue accumulation of root crops has enabled the Sussex farmers to carry so where the same in the chief wood is now used to a greater or less extent throughout the year. The many terrially advanced from the autumn with a good fog-grass upon them, are relied upon, until rye, ryebrought about an undue accumulation of root crops has enabled the Sussex farmers to carry so much heavier stocks of sheep, that artificial food is now used to a greater or less extent throughout the year. The under the same in the properties of the same in the chief where the same in the chief where the same in the same influence has brought and the same influence has brought and the same influence has brought and the same influence has same influence has brought and the same influence has brought and the same influence has same influence has brought and the same influence has same influence has brought and the same influence has same influence has brought and the same influence has same influence has brought and the sa

original type of Sussex-Downs. His ram sales are very successful.

Matchless in beauty, faultiess in form, irresistible in the show ring, as are the Webb and Walsingham South-Downs, it is yet very questionable whether their reset improvement? has not been at great "improvement" has not been at he expense of some degree of vigor and hardihood, and whether the original assumed, and whether the original sussex type would not be more valuable to the average American sheep raiser in those useful qualities, which make their advocates in England called them "rent payers." This is strongly indicated by the fact that it is very difficult here to keep the Webb stock up to anything like its standard of excellence when first im-

rted. South-Downs resemble the Leicesters in showing their greatest value when crossed with other breeds. Like the thoroughbred horse, their prepotency strongly stamps their qualities upon their offspring.—Correspondence of the Country Gentleman.

Mutton Sheep in Cincinnati.

-On my way home from a recent trip to Florida, I stopped over a day in Cincinnati, and improved a portion of the ime by making a visit to the Union Stock Yards. Naturally the point of me about the premises and explained to e about the premises and explained to e the operations. The order of the nversation I do not give exactly as it curred, but the substance is herewith esented to the best of my recollection: "What is the best mutton sheep brought. (Spainwart?")

You mean mature mutton, of ourse? "I mean mature mutton. For early

"I mean mature mutton. For early lambs, of course, the Merino ranks below the Down and the Cotswold. This is not because the mutton is inferior in itself; Merino mutton, when equally fat, is as good as any in the world—indeed, I am not certain but it is finer-grained than any other-but the point is, to get

ur mutton fat."
"You never have Merino lambs brought market, I presume?"
"O, yes, we have, sometimes; not ten. They sell a little under the

oarse-wool lambs-not, as I said before, because the mutton is inferior, but be-

cause the pelt is smaller and the butcher does not realize as much from the wool."

"Then I am to understand you as meaning that the main point of the English breeds is their precocity; that is, they put so much more flesh and fat on the access and wool on the pelt at on the carcass, and wool on the pelt, at on the carcass, and wool on the pert, at an extreme early age? Is that it?"

"That is the point. They do their best work the first year of their lives."

"But for mature mutton you admit that the Merino is equal to them?"

"Not equal to the South Down, but better then anything else as I said be-

etter than anything else, as I said be-

"What do you find to be the best feed-

ing sheep? "
"There is nothing better than a bunch
of nice Merino wethers for winter feeding. They herd better, in larger flocks; ere not for the Ohio Merinos we would have no mutton at all in the spring in Cincinnati. They come in in the nick of time all along in lare winter and early spring, before the Kentucky early lambs

begin to come to market."
"Out of the three States marketing sheep in Cincinnati, where does your best mutton come from?

especially."

"Butler county breeds principally the English sheep, I believe."

"Yes. Somehow or other you Ohio "Yes. Somehow or other you hetter."

lockmasters know how to feed better han they do in Indiana and Kentucky than they do in Indiana and Kentucky. There are some counties in Indiana where we get the poorest mutton that comes to market—like that pen, for instance." He pointed to a pen containing many old crones, toothless, perhaps, very poor, "fit only for bolognas," as the yardmaster said, "selling for anything they can get, say 50 to 75 cents a head."

Che Poultry Bard.

Preserving Eggs.

—At a Birmingham, England, show, there was a competition for the best dozen of preserved eggs. The eggs had to be sent into the custody of the secretary prior to the first of October, so that the time of occupants in the time of the secretary prior to the first of October, so that at the time of examination by the judges they had to be at least two months old, and it was objected to by many that the time was too short, and ought to have covered six months. The plan of testing adopted by the judges was as follows:

saucer, then to bring the best eight together in the same saucepan, putting em into the cold water and removin them into the cold water and removing from the fire as soon as boiled, and al-lowing them to remain one minute and a half before tasting.

Another set, one from each selected dozen, were boiled ten minutes, and

opened when cold. Those preserved in lime water were not satisfactory, milk of lime being more highly recommended.
Others that have been coated with melted
drippings or beeswax, were also found
wanting, the whites being thin and

The best had been simp y packed in mmon salt. These had not lost sensigreatest interest to me was the sheep pens. I found Mr. W. M. Conner in charge, and he very kindly conducted me about the premises and explained to ing lady who packed them gave the ollowing as her method:

me the operations. The order of the conversation I do not give exactly as it occurred, but the substance is herewith presented to the best of my recollection: "What is the best mutton sheep brought to Cincinnait?"

"The South Down; this ranks ahead of all others."

"What comes next?"

"What comes next?"

"The Merino."

On my expressing surprise, he repeated: "Yes, the Merino sells better than anything else except the South Down."

"You mean mature mutton, of course?"

"I mean mature mutton. For early the self with the surprise of the spermaceti, boil and mix thoroughly; or two parts clarified suet to one of wax and two of spermaceti. Take new-laid eggs, rub with antiseptic salt or fine rice starch. Wrap each egg in fine tissue paper, putting the broad end downwards, screw the paper tightly at the top, leaving an inch to hold it by. Dip each egg rapidly into the fat heated at one hundred degrees. Withdraw, and leave to cool. Pack broad end downward in dry white sand or sawdust.

The best time to preserve eggs may be

ward in dry white sand or sawdust.

The best time to preserve eggs may be stated to be when they are perfectly fresh. No amount of preserving can restore a stale egg, and if it is preserved at all the best that can be done is to keep it as it is and from getting worse. The main point is to put them in the preserving liquor or preparation as quickly as ing liquor or preparation as quickly as possible, and to keep out all bad ones, which would certainly infect the sound

it and kept fully one inch deep

it and kept fully one inch deep.

A French authority gives the following method: Melt four ounces of clear beeswax in a porcelain dish, over a gentle fire, and stir in eight ounces of olive oil. Let the resulting solution of wax in oil cool somewhat, then dip the eggs, one by one into it is a stocket ways year of by one, into it, so as to coat every part of the shell. A momentary dip is sufficient all excesses of the mixture being wiped off with cotton cloth. The oil is absorbed in the shell, the wax hermetically closing

in the shel!, the wax no...
all the pores.
It is claimed that eggs thus treated.
It is claimed away in powdered charcoal and packed away in powdered charcoal in a cool place, have been found as fresh and palatable as when newly laid. Paraffine, which melts to a thin liquid at a temperature below the boiling of water, and has the advantage of being odorless, tasteless, harmless and cheap, can be advantageously substituted for the wax and oil, and used in a similar manner.

Butler county Thus coated and put into lime bickle, it is said that the eggs may be safely stored for many months; in charcoal, under favorable circumstances, for a year or more. They should be kept in a cool place.

The Brown Leghorns are well adapted to every place that gives them freedom of range. They will do tolerably well under confinement in clean, dry runs; but liberty they like to enjoy like good American citizens. They are so active in habits, so nervous and restless, that, with good management and care they with good management and care, they can be kept to advantage on small runs, because they will busy themselves at one thing or another from morning till sundown. They are the most precocious fowls we have, for they feather out and begin to lay before some of the larger. begin to lay before some of the larger eds have their backs well covered J. W. in Poultry Monthly.

The Apiarn.

The Disposition of Bees.

Mesers. Editors.-In starting out un

Messrs. Editors.—In starting out under the above heading, I will only speak of two distinct races, and their crosses—i.e., the Italians and blacks.

The former are credited with being more gentle, the milder of the two, and the most agreeable to handle in every way. Let us look for a moment at the disposition and characteristics of the Italian under all circumstances. While the colony is weak, they are very mild, very gentle, and very well behaved. One very gentle, and very well behaved. One acquainted with them under other not acquainted with them under other circumstances, would think them no more to handle than so many house flies. But as they increase in strength, so do they increase in vindictiveness, and by the time they are ready to store surplus, they are fully prepared both in numbers and disposition to guard all, that by their diligence and perseverance.

numbers and disposition to guard an that by their diligence and perseverance they have laid by for a rainy day. That the Italian stands on an equality with any other race, in the amount of honey that they will gather for extracting, I have no doubt, and that they are the hearder were to extract force. hardest race to extract from. I am as well prepared to believe as the other. They cling to the combs with a determination that is worthy of the "bull dog grit" that they have so much of, Smoke for a time will affect them a little, but and they soon recover from their fright, renew the attack with as much courage as before. It has been my fortune to handle a great many Italians in the last ten or fifteen years, and in many different climates, and it has been my experience that all bees are much crosser in hot climates than in cold. And taking the Italian, the black, the crosses of the two, both ways—Italprepared to believe as the other. which would certainly infect the sound eggs.

The usual preparation in this country is lime water, made by slaking lime in the usual manner, and then adding water until it is like common whitewash used for buildings. This is left to settle and the clear liquid is drawn off into some convenient vessel. The eggs are convenient vessel. The eggs are at in dipper, and when the vessel is nearly filled a cloth is laid over the eggs, and this is covered with two inches of the thick lime, and then water is poured over the light of the sound in many different climates, and it has been my experience that all bees are much crosser in hot climates than in cold. And taking the Italian, the black, the crosses of the two, both ways—Italian queens mated with black drones, and black queens mated with Italian drones, and the Germans (so called) thrown in—and the Italians are the hardest to sub-due, the hardest to extract from, and give the most stings to the square inch. I would like to see some of our beefficient that talk about handling bees without smoke or veil, undertake to get the honey from some of our stands of

Italians.

The blacks, as a race, are not as desirable as the Italians, but that they have some good points no one should deny. In disposition they differ from the Italians are impulsive than the In disposition they differ from the Italians, they are more impulsive than the former, and will commence hostilities sooner, and with less provocation, but they are easier to subdue, when you once go at them in earnest; and when once subdued, there is no further trouble while you are taking the honey from them, or working in the brood chamber. Here you must score one good point for them; that they are pleasanter to extract from, is another; that their honey is much easier to uncap is one more, that they go above and draw out foundation or store honey sooner than the Italians, is or store honey sooner than the Italians, is

not to be forgotten.

On the other hand they will not store

on the other hand they will not store as much honey as the Italians, according to their numbers, and they are not as much honey as the Italians, according to their numbers, and they are not as hardy as the yellow races.

Now about the crosses of these two races. The much talked about, and dreaded "hybrid" is the progeny from the Italian queen mated with a black drone.

Turkeys.

—The raising of these valuable fowls is rofitable to the poulterer or farmer, and not troublesome where the proper locations and surroundings for their buffort and thrift are at hand. Ample

stripped them all and now rest securely a show of business about it, or I have no In closing, one word about Cuba

I have now been here 103 days, and during that time there has been but one day that the bees showed any signs of robbing. In all my experience in beekeeping I have never seen anything to compare with it, and the end is not yet. How much longer it will last I cann tell, but one thing I am convinced of and that is, that bee-keeping is a succeing Cuba.

I do not write this to induce any one to come here to keep bees.

Although I consider that there is no place on the globe that can excel this for the amount of honey stored, and quality of same, yet this country has its drawbacks, and for the most of the northern people this last named might more than balance the advantages of the former. But for one (like myself) who has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific many ed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, many times over, and from Alaska's perpetual snows and has now landed in the 'hot place, 'lit will do.—A. W. Osborn, in Beekeepers Magazine.

San Miguel, de Jaruco, Cuba.

country than the North Pole.

Chaff.

A hub-bub-The Boston urchin. The mildest mannered men in the world show their teeth to the dentist. After all the bean-pole is more useful to th

Keep This in Mind. In the Diamond Dyes nore coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richard. son & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp. What is the hardest thing a man can do?-Tend somebody else's baby.

It is about time for somebody to remark that hay fever is sneezy thing to catch.

An improved business outlook is noticed after the office windows have been washed. Am I too Late? Not while there is life left. The weary pilgrim's heart is gladdened as he comes in view of the desert's oasis, forgetful of his past sufferings from the burning sand, and thirst. The mariner's heart bounds with joy as he sees his native shore after months of exposure, and the remaining duties he has to perform on board ere his foot pres again his native soil are done with an alacri-ty attestive of his inward rejoicing. So there is hope for you, poor sufferer, in rebuilding your enfeebled constitution. The daily use of a certain well-known remedy will increase the appetite, assist the secretions and excre tions promote natural rest, and bring the bloom of health once more to your emaciated cheeks. That valuable remedy is the Home Stomach Bitters. The best summer resort for bables-Rock-

way. The best for bad boys-Long Branch Patient-"Doctor, what do you do when u have a cold in the head?" Doctor nadam, I sneeze most of the time.

Old Lady:—"How things have changed! When I was young it was 'spend as you go.' But now bank people spend before they go" A. J. CHILD,

**GENERAL PURCHASING AGENT** And Commission Merchant. 209 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Grain, Wool, Hides, Furs, And all kinds of FARM PRODUCE. PROMPT REMITTANCES MADE. Agent for Plows, Acme Reapers and Mower: Indiana Cultivators, Buggles and Sprin Wagons, Jones' Stock Scales, Sewing Ma chines, and a general line of Farra Implements. Fertilizers and Fence Wire.

With every disease imaginable for the last hree years. Our Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending "Hop Bitters" to me,

I used two bottles!
Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend
Hop Bitters to every one. J. D. Walker. Buckner, Mo.

Token of the great appreciation I have of our Hop

our Hop

\* \* Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do Good!!! Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bit-

cers, and to my surprise I am as well as ever I was. I hope "You may have abundant success" "In this great and" Valuable movie."

Anyone! \* \* wishing to know more about my cure?
Can learn by addressing me, E. M.
Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D

---I consider your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney -Comp'aint

"And nervous debility. I have just" Returned "From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing

FOR TWENTY YEAR Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Branch Specifics have been used by Tarmers, Stock Branch Specifics have been used by Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Trav's Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, Minerfect success.

In professional Companies of Profe

NERVOUS DEBILITY
HUMPHREYS: Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or Indiscretion, HOMEOPATHIC is radically and prompily HOMEOPATHIC in the prompily HOMEOPATHIC NO. 28

HE MAN Station D. New York.

Mannood Restored.

Wictims of youth full mprudence, causing Nerrous Delications of youth full mprudence, causing Nerrous Delications of youth full mprudence, causing Nerrous Delications of youth full mprudence causing Nerrous Delications of youth full mprudence, and youth full mannood and youth full mannood

TO THE PEOPLE!

This Should Be Read By All

It Treats on a Subject of Interest to Every Family. Important Intelligence from the Old Country Where Cholera has Prevailed.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer From Rev. R. Telford, missionary in China new visiting his home in Pennsylvania.]

DEAR SIBS:—During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Stam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the cholera. In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killerin agil of het water, sweetened with sugar; Then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a teaspoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obbegin to give about a teaspoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered. Truly yours, R. TELFORD. P. S.—If attacked with the diarrhea, dysentery, cramp, colic, don' delay the use of the Pain-Killer.; DEAR SIBS :- During a residence of some

Pain-Killer, cramp, couc, don' deiny the use of the Pain-Killer, Davis's Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in choiera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of flying, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of centipedes, scorpions, hornets, &c.

The late Rev. Dr. Grunger in Burmah. The late Rev. Dr. Grunger in Burmah. The late Rev. Dr. Grunger SAIN-KILLER, During his recent visit to the missions in Burmah, he had a severe attack of choiera, and was immediately relieved by the use of the Pain-Killer.

\*\*Fice 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1 per bottle.

*tery, cramp,* Pain-Killer.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and 81 per bottle.

J. HARRIS & Co., Limited,
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HARTER'S ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE W.R.L.).
LIVER PILLS GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWLET CONSTIPATED.

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Nervous Prostration, Debility, Mental and Physical Weakness; Mercurial and other Affec-tions of Throat, Skin or Bones, Blood Poisoning, old Sores and Ulcers, are treated with unparalleld success, on latest scientific principles, Safety, Privately Diseases Arising from Indiscretion, Excess
Exposure or Indulgence, which produce some of the blowing effects: nervousness, debility, dimners of sight

Pamphiets, English or German, 64 pages, describing above diseases, in male or female, FREE

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Elegant cloth and gith binding, sealed for 50cc, in pastage or currency. Over lifty wonderful pen pictures. The whole story, true to life, a ricles on the foliowing subjects: who clearly, effects of ceilbacy and excess, how life and happiness may be increased, the physiology of reproduction, and many more. Those married or centemplating marriage should read it. It ought to be read by all adult persons, the kept under lock and key. Founder-ceition, same, paper cover, 56c.



"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more
Grod!
Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am Gathing strength! and
"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes but what I am, and hardly a day passes, but what I am, and hardly a day passes, and but hardly a day passes, and but hardly and hardly a day passes, and but hardly and hardly and hardly a day passes, and but hardly and hardly an

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send self-addressed envelope to Rev Joseph T.I.N. MAN StationD, New York.

PATENTS! Thomas P. Simpson, Washing ton, D. C. No pay asked to write the result of the part and the part and

[Judge San Assist in comment in this to him will the RURAL dress is Mon

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to Bluffton LARGE I

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## PLE! Horticultural. By All.

1884.

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The LIVER
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Mental and d other Affec-od Poisoning,

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Manhood

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Institute, or st., Boston, all diseases Chronic and filed the skill HEAL THYSELP Mention this

uffering from 1th, nervous 1snhood, &c., e you, FREE y was discov-nerica. Send JOSEPH T.IN-

ON, PENN.

[Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. will assist in conducting the Horticultural Department in this journal. Any inquiries addressed to him willoe promptly answered through the RURAL WORLD.! His Express office address is Morrison, Gasconade county, Mo.

pressed around them, they will succeed. Nothing more is then needed, except to keep them clear of weeds, and covered when the ground begins to freeze. Of course if there be no rain for a week after setting out, they may need another watering.

I have been setting out a new specimen bed for the last two weeks, in which we have had only one shower of rain, yet have not lost a plant.

The sooner they are planted the more truit may be expected next season.

we have had only one shower of rain, yet have not lost a plant.

The sooner they are planted the more truit may be expected next season.

My stock of plants is fine this season, and any orders sent to me will receive prompt attention. The cheap plants are not always most economical, for when grown simply to depend upon the multitude at low figures, they are often not worth planting. I once saw a cheap advertisement, and ordered several thousand, that came to me packed in a flour barrel, that but for a cold spell of weather, would all have spoiled on the way.

At another time I paid \$15 for a lot that came to hand all spoiled, for want of proper packing. I had to bear the loss. It learns one in the end.

FINE APPLES.—From Hiram U. Cook, Potosi, Mo., a box with four splendid.

Fine Apples.—From Hiram U. Cook, Potosi, Mo., a box with four splendid specimens. They were sent off 25th August and only reached me yesterday, Sept. 9th. Two were entirely decayed; one overripe, while the fourth was in good condition. Large, conical, greenish-yellow ground with greyish and red stripes. Tender flesh, sub acid, and to our taste of excellent quality. That they were not all spoiled is the wonder.

They went to some other Bluffton, no doubt; before coming to Morrison, as that is our express office.

All who send me anything by express should send to Morrison P. R.R., as that is our nearest office. But all mail matter to Bluffton.

should send to Morrison P. R.R., as that is our nearest office. But all malt matter to Bluffton."

LARGE PERSIMONS.—If Alex. B., of Worthington, Green Co., Indiana, who gave us an account of his persimmons, will send me a few by mail I will be greatly obliged, and will send him stamps to the amount of the postage.

They can be taken off just as they turn a little soft; in fact they will ripen it taken off green. We are determined to work up this persimmon business to what it should be.

I have done considerable already and am not done yet. Up to this time not one dollar of money has been in the matter, but the pleasure it has afforded me and given to others is sufficient reward. Any of our readers who kngw of a particularly fine one, early or late, will dome a favor by sending specimens.

Sun Flowers—How to Grow Them Big.—Pinch all the side shoots, and let only the top flower remain, and you will have a mouster. We have some flet only the top flower remain, and you will have a mouster. We have some flet only the top flower representation and the remaindent of the tree can be restored to the propagating plants from seeds, the advice is simply absurd, obtated is that budding, grafting, inarching layering, and propagating plants from cuttings or slips are unnatural proceases; the through the branches or earlies on the branches of revers in the forest which had consequently are all twong. It is that the method of grafting variety of ranches of 'trees in the forest which had consequently are all wrong. It is that the method of grafting variety of ranches of 'trees in the forest which had consequently are all wrong. It is that cannot be reached by a person in the centre of the same phenomena is not wanting even now, as an occasional example has been met with in modern times. The treat when the same phenomena is not wanting even now, as an occasional example. The same provided by the example. It is a matter of chronic complaint with the method of grafting was first suggested by the discovery of ranches of 'trees in th

Fruits from Seed.

—"An Iowa horticulturist says the way to raise the best fruit is to follow Nature's method and plant seeds." We have met the above quotation in several papers lately, and we would be glad to know from the "Iowa horticulturist" what he wishes to convey by the expression "If he means that the best fruits have originated from seeds, the advice seems superfluous; if he means that all fruit trees that are planted for the sake of their fruits should be raised from seeds, the advice is simply absurd. Doubtless, the idea meant to be conveyed is, that budding, grafting, inarching, layering, and propagating plants from cuttings or slips are unnatural processes; they do not belong to Nature's method, and consequently are all wrong. It is traditional that the method of grafting was first suggested by the discovery of the north, above the warmth of the cellar and below that of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the expression of the north side are shut; those of the north deed on the north side are shut; those of the north deed on the north side are shut; those of the north deed on the north side are shut; those of the north deed on the north side are shut; those of the north day and shutters of the sount and the windows and shutters of the sount and the windows and shutters of the sount and the windows and shutters of the sunt in the sunt of the sunt windows and shutters of th

works. That he has lived so that "the great reveard" shall be his beyout the Miles, can are be all R. J. Back. The shall be shown the Miles and the Miles are being the Miles and the Miles are being the Miles and peaches the great and peache

The age of this venerable apple tree is estimated at about 175 to 189 years. Curiously enough the patriotic old tree marked the Centennial year by bearing fruit on all its branches. Signs of decay appear in many places, and it is thought that this noble specimen of Pyrus malus will soon be numbered among the things of the past.

# Horticultural Notes.

# cules the idea that apples sweat and that cutes the idea that appies sweat and that they must undergo a sweating process before they are put in barrels in order to keep well. He states that only injury comes from leaving apples in piles in an orchard, and that the moisture found on them comes from the atmosphere. He recommends placing them in barrels as soon as they are picked.

—Among native plants in the West of interest to the farmer are the dreaded loco weeds of the plains. Horses are said to go crazy when they feed upon them, and other stock is affected, though in a less degree. Late investigations prove that two plants belonging to the pea and hean family—Astragales medical. pea and bean family-Astragal pes and bean namily—astragatus motissimus and sophora sericea—contain virulent poisons. Oxytrophis Lamberti, another plant of the same family, is suspicious. These plants come up in Spring before the grass, and horses are said to like them. They usually prove fatal.

-An experienced nurseryman offers the following excellent suggestions on the selection of fruit trees: In selecting nursery trees farmers should look to the thriftiness of the tree, to their age and to their shape. Those whose trunks and be their snape. Those whose trunks and branches are not smooth and clean should be discarded. Select straight trees which have not bad crotches, or a crook at the root. Do not select trees too old. A three-year-old tree is much preferable to one four or five years old. It is more apt to live, and its growth is not so much interpart in the control of and its growth is not so much inter-fered with by the resetting. A well-known two-year-old is usually prefera-bl. See that the trees are stocky. If grown too thickly in the nursery rows the trees are apt to be spindling and tender.

—The Villa Ridge, Illinols, fruit growers, with very few exceptions, are well satisfied with the results of this year's work. What crops they had, paid them very well. G. W. Endicott was a pioneer in grape culture there, and has a small vineyard twelve years old which has brought him an income every year small vineyard twelve years out which has brought him an income every year sufficient for the support of a large family, seldom netting less than \$1,000. This year the crop was double that of last year. In his new vineyard he uses galvanized iron passed over the tops of posts 61-2 feet high and along this he trains two arms from every case. He trains two arms from every cane. He likes the plan so well that he will wire the old vineyard also. He picked, packed and shipped 2,00 ten-pound baskets in eight days at an expense of only two cents a basket, the basket costing from five to seven cents additional each five to seven cents additional each.-Farmer and Fruit Grower.

Young Trees.—The Lancaster Far-TOUNG TREES.—The Lancaster Far-mer reminds its readers that young trees planted in the spring should be watched and their form regulated by pinching the shoots that push too vigorously, and by breaking off the shoots which start where branches are not needed. A little care give to trees while young will make later pruning unnecessary. A graft should be regarded as a tree planted in another tree, instead of in the soil, and its growth needs to be regulated by proper pinching. Often the growth from a bud will be very vigorous. If the ton of this be be very vigorous. If the top of this be pinched it will become stocky and throw

out side branches.

Our canning factory has about 2,000 cans ready for next crop and 1,400 to 1,600 cans per day are being made. A car load of tin arrived from Boston this week. There was an over production of tomatoes last year—over one hundred factories being started in Maryland. For this reason the company will not can tomatoes next season.—Cedar Falls Gazette.

## Established 1866. P.M. KEILY & CO., Commission Merehants,

916 N. Third St., ST. LOUIS

# KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

## SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected,
the disease perpetuates its taint through
generation after generation. Among its
earlier symptomatic developments are
Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Bolls, Carbuncles, Erysipelas,
Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases,
Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are
produced by it.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

# Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, with Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an physicians constantly SARSAPARILLA as an

## **Absolute Cure**

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of est practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medi-

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. [Analytical Chemists.] Sold by all Druggists: price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

# AYER'S Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of ma-larial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Inter-mittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



OUR SOIL PULVERIZER



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tored.

# **COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD**

THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR. BY NORMAN J. COLMAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT \$1 50 PER YEAR; OR EIGHT

MONTHS \$1 00. ADVERTISING: 40 cents per line of agate space; reduction on large or long time adver-Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher

00 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

THE many mechanics and laborers who bewall their condition and laborers who bewall their condition and low wages find some consolation in the low price and abundance of the "staff of life." Wheat at 75c, places flour within the reach of all.

THE startling decline in wheat has not THE starting decine in wheat has not been confined to the markets of the United States. As great a reduction in value has become evident elsewhere. The London Times, recently declared that wheat was lower in the English markets, than it had been in one hundred years.

KANSAS CITY held its annual Fair the past week and scored a success, both as to exhibits as well as in attendance. The weather was all that could be desired, and induced the farmers and their wives to go in large numbers to the Fair, glad-dening the hearts of the exhibitors, and giving satisfaction all round.

WE notice by the Kansas City Times that the Plummer Fruit Evaporator Cotook all the premiums on evaporated fruit and the Gold Medal on Evaporators

at the Kansas City Exposition.

They also state that the Plummer has received Gold Medal at both the Bismarck Fair, at Lawrence, and Kansas State Fair, at Topeka, this

ONE of the most demoralizing infuences at work and largely responsible for the extraordinary low price of wheat has been the general estimate of the crop for 1884, which we infer, from more recent and trustworthy sources, has been largely overestimated. Individual states largely overestimated. Individual states are now coming in with supplementary reports which show this most conclusively. Indiana alone drops down 14,000,000 bushels from the first estimate, and other states are coming in with similar

OFFICIAL reports to the Department of State, relative to the crops of this year in France, say that the wheat crop will amount to about 316,000,000 bushels, surpassing the harvest of 1883 by up-wards of 30,000,000 bushels. The quality wards of 30,000,000 basels. The quanty is reported as being excellent. England and Continental countries also report fine wheat crops. The English crop in particular has rarely been so fine in quality. These reports seriously affect the price of wheat. The cry for protection the increased duties on foreign wheat increased duties on foreign wheat up loudly from all parts of France.

Mr. O. F. Boomer, the manufacturer of the Maignen's Patent Filter, for the of the Marghen's ratent ruter, for the refining of sorghum juice, writes that he purposes visiting St Louis Fair next month, and exhibiting some of his Patent Filters. If it is possible for him to procure some sorghum sirup on the ground, he will, he claims, be able to demonstrate the feasibility of his claim for this filter, and as year, many of our readers are in and as very many of our readers are inerested in this, or any new and improved process which may present itself, it is safe to say that Mr. Boomer will have a large and interested audience, should he test his filter on the Fair Grounds.

marriages which have recently occurred marriages which have recently occurred in the east between people occupying widely different social positions as well as in the possession of wordly goods, or wealth-millionaires daughters with coachmen, butchers, barbers, and clerks, has created a terrible commotion in the most aristocratic quarters. As a reconciliation usually tollows a large accessions to the commotion of th charton usually forlows a large accession to the "upper ten" must necessarily result and thus gradually is the sacred circle of wealth rendered less exclusive. Farmers rarely have any trouble of this character with their coachmen to brood

GREAT credit is due Mr. L. A. Goodman, Secretary Missouri Horticultural Society, Westport, Mo., for making so large and creditable a display of Horticul-tural products at the Kansas City Fair the past week

The work attending the collection of the varied specimens and the arranging such an exhibition, is often a thank-less task, as far as any recognition from the public is concerned, but to such men t is a labor of love and brings its own reward, yet none the less does it become

the leaders, who are ever in the advance guard of improvement.

PROF. J. W. SANBORN of Columbia, who has charge of the agricultural exhibit for the State of Missouri at the World's Fair, the coming winter in New Orleans, spent some time the past week at the Kansas City Fair, with a view of securing for his collection any fine specimens of the product of the State. The interest and energy he is displaying in this endeavor demonstrate that the right man is in the right place, and it also affords the best of evidence on which to base the belief that the State of Missouri will be represented at the World's Fair by such an exhibition of both her vegetable and mineral products, as to excel all former attempts, and give some good idea of the wonderful capacity of this, the most highly gifted State in the Union.

being much trimmed, and not as white a step should be, (probably through the appealment of the poperator) will only grade as "prime" fruit, though but a very slight improvement would bring it up to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may sometimes be packed to gether, but grades as distinct as these hould invariably be separated before a packing. The improvement would bring it up to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may sometimes be packed to gether, but grades as distinct as these hould invariably be separated before a first when sold on their merits separately, for if imixed the chances are that the entire in the very small fraction alone, whereas if separated, the fancy grade will readily bring a fancy price.

Our market at present, ranges from p 1-2 down to 8c for common stock, and a son as 61-2 and 7c for inferior goods. A fancy lot, though 91-2c is the out-wish proved the same grade may sometimes be packed to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may sometimes be packed to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may sometimes be packed to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may sometimes be packed to "choice." Apples very nearly of the same grade may som

PWE are always pleased to say a good word in behalf of the Mississippi Agricultural College, located near Starkville. Last June we visited it, and were delighted to see the high esteem in which Agriculture was held. None of the students were ashamed to labor—all of them performed three hours of daily labor on the Agricultural farm. The sciences Agricultural farm. The sciences aining to Agriculture are thoroughly that in the college, and the practice is the ton the farm, in the orchard, vinetaught in the college, and usualt on the farm, in the oyard, garden, dairy and Experiments are made in the control of the college, and the col taught on the farm, in the orchard, vine-yard, garden, dairy and stock yard. Experiments are made in various ways in which the students take the deepest interest. The farm is run for profit as well as experiment. Gen. S. D. Lee is the efficient President of the institution, and is making it one of the best Agricul-tural colleges in America. As students from any State can attend this college, there ought to be many from Southern States to take advantage of it.

## WORLD'S FAIR APPOINTEES Col. Geo. Y. Johnson of Kansas, gen-

eral superintendent of the departm agriculture at the World's Fair, at New Orleans, passed through Kansas City on Monday en route to Chicago, where he meets his sub-superintendents. The agricultural department is divided into the company of the c thirteen sub-departments, and Col. Johnson furnished a correspondent with the first official list of his appointe as superintendents, as follows: Assistant general superintendent and superintendent of fat stock, Col. Ed. Haren of Kansas City; superintendent of buildings, M. Uphike of Topeka, Kas.; superintendent intendent of farm and garden products, Geo. C. Brockett of Lawrence, Kas.; Geo. C. Brockett of Lawrence, Kas.; superintendent of cattle, Hon. Samuel Dysart of Franklin Grove, Ill.; superintendent of horses, Hon. Dexter Curtis of Madison Wis.; superintendent of sheep, John A. Cross of Cleveland, O.; superintendent of swine, W. Scott Baker of Franklinville, N. Y.; superintendent of Franklinville, N. Y.; superintendent of poultry and net stock R. W. Pierce. Frankinville, N. Y.; superintendent of poultry and pet stock, B. M. Pierce, of Indianapolis, Ind.; superintendent of dogs, Charles Lincoln of Detroit, Mich.; superintendent of dairy products, Chas. E. Marvin of Rochester, Minn.; superintendent of farm machinery, Thomas H. Glenn of Chicago, superintendent of H. Glenn of Chicago; superintendent of machinery for the reduction of agricul-tural products, Sylvanius Burtis of Chicago; superintendent of humane inven-tions, Hon. Geo. T. Angell of Boston, president of the New England Humane rurpose of promoting acquaintance and good feeling, and will continue three days. ociety. The Chicago meeting is for the EDITOR RUBAL WORLD: We notice

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We notice your article in first column, page 299, in your issue of Sept. 18th, in reference to evaporated fruit ranging from six to eight cents. We think you must have been misinformed as to the proper price. We have seen no quotations of our fruit this year as low as six to eight cents. We enclose letter from a commission house in Chicago received yesterday, in re-sponse to a sample of evaporated apple which we mailed them for quotations, and we would say that the sample apple in question was the poorest of "Plummer cess " fruit we have seen this season Note what they say in regard to price. Their market ranges from eight to nine and a half cents, though they think the sample sent would bring from 9 3-4 to 10

We write this article as we think such We write this article as we think such reports as you give tend to give discouragement to evaporators and retard the business. Of course if the report were true, and the market price in our best markets range as low as you state, it would be discouraging. Our General Agent in Michigan has had offers of 10 to 11 cents, but he expects to get 14 cents for the whole of our products in the State. for the whole of our products in the State

Trusting that you will give this matter more favorable notice in your next is-

sue, we remain,
PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR Co. H. M. HOFFMAN,

Sept. 20th, 1884. The paragraph referred to read as fol-

ws: "The dried fruit market opens low and the market has been lately dead-dull. Bulk of the sales of sun-dried apples have been at four cents pound, and evaporated 6 to 8 cents. Peaches, both sundried and evaporated, are correspondingly low, and even the wholesale purchasers and operators did not expect to see prices rule so law everywhere. Very see prices rule so low everywhere. Very little advance appears to be anticipated. The visible supply is known to be quite

large."
And our own and the Merchants' Exchange market reports of that day read

thus:
DRIED FRUIT—Apples in lighter receipt and moving more freely at the late decline; yet offerings still in excess of demand and prices barely steady. Prime western 4c, fair do 3 3-4c, inferior do 3 1-4@3 1-2c, southern at 3 1-4c to 3 3-4c; evaporated at 6c to 8c; cores and neelings at 11-2c.

peelings at 1 1-2c.
And that was, as we said, the condition of the market in St. Louis

At that time St. Louis may possibly have bad more stock than it could utilize, which was not the fault of this office. Our market reports are generally correct in every particular, thus en-abling those at a distance to compare our market with another, and determine what point they ought to ship to. Eva-porated fruit, it may be remarked, always in all markets commands two or three times the price of sun dried fruit, and very justly so too, for it is worth that advance to every consumer. advance to every consumer. We of course did not quote apples made by the Plummer or any other special process. Following is the letter referred to: Plummer Fruit Evaporator Company, Leav-enworth, Kansas;

Clummer Fruit Evaporator Company, Leavenworth, Kansas:

GENTLEMAN—Yours of the 15th, con-

GENTLEMAN—Yours of the 15th, containing sample of evaporated apples manufactured by John Cunningtam, of Warrensburg, Mo., duly received.

In the sample sent there are two distinct grades of fruit, and should be packed separately. One-half of the sample comes fully up to the standard of "Fancy," as established by the "S. W. Association of F. and V. Evaporators," and is equal in every respect to any evaporated ring apples ever shown in our market. The other half of sample not being much trimmed, and not as white reward, yet none the less does it become the public to recognize their labor with some commendation, as 'tis to the ranks of such men, we have to look for the leaders, who are ever in the advance is they should be, (probably through negligence of the operator) will only

Yours truly, ERVIN A. RICE & CO. Chicago, Sept. 17th, 1884.

DAMSON PLUMS. ED. RUBAL WORLD: I can but approve of your sensible and timely advice relative to the cultivation of the Damson relative to the cultivation of the Damson plum. The growth or supply in this vicinity is wholly inadequate to the demand. As a receiver of this, and similar products, I have some acquaintance with the wants of the trade here, to supply a portion of which, I had to send to Ohio and Indiana. The canning or preserving establishments, here, form an important factor in the general demand. important factor in the general demand, and to this source may be largely attributed the increased demand and better prices. One of these firms is now receiving damson plums direct from California; rather distant one to look to for supplies. The initiantic property of plants. supplies. The insignificant cost of plants, cultivation etc., added to the good prices

assured when the crop is ready for market, should stimulate growers to plant at least a few trees at once. P. M. KIELY.

St. Louis, Sept. 22nd.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: When should alfalfa be sown? I have tried it several times here, and so have others, unsuc-cessfully. But I see that some persons have met with wonderful results in this have met with wonderful results in this latitude. One man here has a half acre that has, since last spring, kept four horses, several cows, forty head of hogs, and has given several loads away besides. crop on the ground. This is marvelous, but literally true. Yet several to whom I gave seed never saw a sign of growth; some said theirs came up and died. Please tell us "what's the matter?"

CLARKE IRVINE. Oregon, Mo., Sept. 17th, 1884.

REMARKS.—Alfalfa should be sown in the spring like red clover. We hear varying reports in regard to it. Some think it unsurpassed for forage and pasturage, and others have tried it with unfavorable results. Some report it as winter-killing-others do not. We think we are rather too far north for its successful culture, unless the soil and loca tion are very favorable for it. In California and in the Southern States, where everything is favorable, it is the great forage crop. Much old seed has been used, and has failed to grow. On account of the high price of the seed, it has been sown too thin, and in many cases the Give it further trial on a small scale, and and season. report results.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: At request I send report of condition of 7. In this later opps at this time.

Corn is in excellent shape, most all out than Sept. 25.

of the way of frost. Cane is good, having had plenty of good showers all through the summer, and most too much wet weather the last three weeks, strup making in progress in this neighborhood. Will you please answer through the RURAL WORLD, as it will no doubt in-RURAL WORLD, as it will no doubt interest a great many as well as myself, select where I can get the sulphuric acid, and at what price, which is spoken of in the RURAL WORLD for making bisulphate of lime, and taking the scale from the evaporators? Yours very truly.

Northboro, Ia. J. P.

Straw

## RAISE MURE CORN.

A careful observer of the corn market cannot fall to discover the steadily in-creasing value of this cereal, its growing importance as a staple product, and more especially its freedom from the crushing ricissitudes that appear inseparable from the wheat market. The bear element wheat market. Ine bear element which flourishes so often in the wheat market, is rarely visible in the corn markets of the country. Wheat is far more at the mercy of the speculators, and a combination can readily be formed to lower its value. The farmer must send his wheat to market. He cannot send his wheat to market. He cannot utilize or consume it on his farm. With corn it is widely different, for he can realize a good price for it by turning it into beef or pork on his premises. He can find an outlet for it at home if the distant worker the sent of the cannot be the market does not offer sufficient inducemarket does not offer sufficient inducement. He is in a position to exercise some independence as to the disposal of his surplus. With the assistance of a good crib, which is so essential to success, he is in a position to take advantage of the speculator—reversing the usual order of things. The market is cornered at least once, if not several times everywars and when these corrects cornered at least once, if not several times every year, and when these corners and high prices exist, is the time to un-load. You cannot derive from your farm the profit it is capable of yielding, unless you pursue this course. It is the rule and practice in every walk of com-

Look at the condition of the markets to-day, if you wish to see the wisdom of these suggestions. Last Monday corn was selling in Chicago at 80 cents and wheat at 77 cents. In former years the usual figures for corn were 40 to 45 cents, and wheat 90 to \$1.10, and the discrep-

that class of animals. It furnishes proteine and carbo-hydrates, and fat and mineral, in just the right proportions for sustaining the bodies of the class of animals that consume it. Like milk for young mammals, grass is both food and medicine for herbivora. It responds to all the demands for supplying waste, developing growth, supplying warmth, and fills all the defects from the use of less perfect foods, and hence becomes a powerful restorative and corrective of all the ills to which that class of animals is subject expenses and corrective form mals is subject, except such as arise from contagion. Its great healthfulness, its easy digestion and the exact balance in nutritive elements make it a desirable source from which to derive dairy products. Nothing can surpass succulent grass as a milk-producing food, whether quantity or fine flavor be exceided. grass as a milk-producing food, whether quantity or fine flavor be considered. Art may construct a ration that will equal it, but it would require more science and skill to compound it than is apt to be possessed by dairymen, while in grass nature furnishes a ration ready to their hands in a state of perfection. This can only be said of grass in its This can only be said of grass in its young and succulent stages. When this young and succulent stages. When this growth becomes more matured its charicter becomes materially changed. In-lisgestible woody fibre is formed from disgestible woody fibre is formed from its carbohydrates, its fine aroma becomes dissipated, its high-flavored fats and its dissipated, its high-flavored fats and its proteine yield to the sharp tooth of oxygen, and suffer change and reduction, and its mineral constituents, necessary to its life-sustaining and milk-producing power, form new combinations, less soluble and available, so that, as it recedes from its succellent stage and matures, it ceases to be the perfect food it was in its earlier growth. Grass, as it

king of milk-producing food. There are others which surpass it in cheapness and quality.—Live-Stock Journal.

Interesting Wheat Tests—Early and Late Seeding—Comparative Merits of Forty

Varieties. Prof. Lazenby, in bulletin No. 5, isned from the Ohio Experiment Station, eports the results of tests of early and late seeding of wheat, the past season, From this bulletin it appears that the observations and investigations made the Yet no sign of any diminution of the observations and investigations made the crop on the ground. This is marvelous, past season, lead to the same general conclusions arrived at last year, viz.:

1. Winter wheat may be sowed too early in the season or it may be sowed too late, so there must be a certain time, neither too early nor too late, which i the best date to put in the seed.

ne pest date to put in the seed.

2. Many factors must be considered in lesignating the best time to sow. The ondition of the soil and the exposure, he presence of the Hessian fly, etc., must libe duly considered.

3. Early seeding does not see the seed of the Hessian fly.

3. Early seeding does not secure an arly harvest. The same variety sown nder the same conditions will mature about the same time, whether the seedt of October.

Wheat sown as late in the season as

it can be, and still be given time to become firmly and strongly rooted, and time to develop leaves sufficient to cover the whole ground, will best endure the

The earliest sown wheat usually has the largest top, and proportionally the smallest root; in the latest sown wheat plants have been smothered out by weeds. may be reversed by peculiarities of soil

and season.

6. On poor soil and badly prepared ground the wheat should be sown earlier than upon rich soil and a well-prepared soil bed.

8. The best date for sowing winter

wheat in Central Ohio, is from Sept. 10 to Sept. 30, according to the conditions mentioned above. From the same source come results of tests of forty varieties of winter wheat. These varieties were carefully elected and tested in ground prepared the same manner and at the same

in the same manner and at the same time. The soil was a clayey loam under-laid by gravel and naturally under-drained. The Finley, Russian May and Golden Straw were the first to ripen. These varieties were followed in rapid succession by Michigan Amber, Heighe's Prolific, Rocky Mountain, Velvet Chaff, Fultz

Rocky Mountain, Velvet Chaff, Fultz and Egyptian.

The last to ripen were Landreth, Smooth, Treadwell, Martin's Amber, Silver Chaff and York White Chaff. Tasmanian Red shows the heaviest yield

-MR. J. R. DODGE, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in a pub-lication just completed by him on the in-dustrial economy of the United States, makes a very striking exhibit of the remakes a very striking exhibit of the resources, the production, and the consumption of the country. The data presented from all countries show that increase of wealth is proportionate, not to numbers, but to productive forces in action, degree in skill, and persistence in labor. The progress of the past twenty years is given in detail, from which it appears that agriculture has more than doubted its production, with a smaller proportion of farm labor, and now threatens a glut in farm products.

The question of outlet to foreign markets is discussed, and the fact is shown that the surplus of food products merely

that the surplus of food products merely pays for imported food and beverages and that the export trade cannot be extended without a ruinous reduction in prices. In reference to the distribution of labor in occupations, in this and other countries, it is shown that inequality of

the manufacture of what Dr. Phares, of Mississippi, calls a "lickball" for stock. Grind fine a barrel of the best clay ob-Grind line a parrel of the best clay ob-tainable, free from all foreign matters, and temper it with a strong brine made of warm water and pure salt. For every barrel work in one or two gallons of pine tar or salt, forming a stiff mass. Form this into a pyramid on a large low stump or on a low seaffold, or place in a trough and protect it from the rain. If thought desirable, a couple of pounds of saltpetre and five pounds of sulphur may be worked into each barrel. into each barrel.

-Out of 210,000,000 bushels of wheat required for the consumption of Great Britain and Ireland, only about 85,000,000 Britain and Ireiand, only about \$5,000,000 bushels, or forty per cent., is raised in that country; for the rest Great Britain depends upon foreign commerce, drawing about half its foreign supply from this country. In Great Britain and Ireland the acreage of wheat is less than 3,000,000. The estimated yield is between thirty and thirty-one hushels per tween thirty and thirty-one bushels per

HOLT & HALL, proprietors of the Southwestern Creamery Association, Osceola, Iowa, desire the names and adof butter and cheese makers who

# Fotes-Correspondence.

## Ellfott's Notes

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Thanks for the kind notice of my book—"Notes Taken in Sixty Years"—In the RURAL WORLD of Sept 18. The price of the book is only \$2, for which um I will mal! it to any address. To the sub-cribers of the RURAL WORLD, I will make a dis-count. If any two of them will send me \$3, I will mail a book to each. My address is 501 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis. R. S. ELLIOTT.

## About Yorkshire Swine.

EDITOR RUSAL WORLD: Will some of you when well fattened, at twelve months of age? Are they hardy and prolific? What is their Do their ears lop, or do they stand We give only extracts:

Webb City, Mo.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I noticed an article than upon rich soil and a well-prepared seed-bed.

7. In this latitude the Hessian fly is not very troublesome in wheat sown later your next issue, I am respectfully yours,

> Agent Pacific Express Co. St Charles, Mo., Sept. 18th, 1884

J. F. RAUCH,

# Che Cattle Bard.

Sept. 24th, 25th and 26th, Administrator's sale, Flat Creek, herd of the late Jas. C. Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky. Nov. 19th, J. C. Smith, Shorthorns at St.

Nov. 20th, Joseph E. Miller, Holstein Cattle May 20th, 1885, Powells & Bennett, Inde

May 21st, 1885, W. T. Hearne, Lees Sum

Tasmanian Red shows the heaviest yield of grain and stands second in weight of straw. Martin's Amber holds second place in regard to yield of grain, and produced the heaviest straw. York White Chaff, Royal Australian and Rocky Mountain, rank third in yield of grain. Silver Chaff, Rice, Michigan Bronze, White Rogers, McGhee's Red, Red Fultz, Valley and Bearded Treadwell take fourth rank.

Tasmanian Red shows the heaviest yield of straw. Our is to the St. Clair county the animal eating, ruminating and apparently healthy. A low, dry, short cough is now were particularly pleased with the fine exhibit made by Mr. W. J. Miller of Shorthorn cattle ma

this fall, I will say in regard to our St. Clair county fair which has come and gone, that it was a success, financially and otherwise; although in numbers of attendance and exhibits it was not equal to some of its predeces sors. The live stock exhibit was particularly creditable, something that tends to show that our people are beginning to see into the earror of their ways, and are crawling out of the structure of the first proof of their ways, and are crawling out of the structure of the str the old ruts of continually raising grain to the great detriment of their lands and their finances. Our breeders of fine stock in this and adjoining counties just spread themselves and made agrand display of live stock worthy of a place in any exhibition. Of course the horse trot was there and was well attended, and lots of the Association's money was toted off by visiting jockles, making the circumstance. and wheat 90 to \$1.10, and the discrepancy in prices or values was not commented on. In St. Louis last Monday's agricultural range were for corn 55 cents and wheat 178 cents—the best grades of both. In Chicago corn is cornered, but nobody attempts to corner wheat anywhere. We urge then the increase of corn raising, as the encouragement to do so is of the control of the encouragement to do so is of the control of the contro attempts to corner wheat anywhere. We urge then the increase of corn raising, as the encouragement to do so is of the most substantial character. The great most substantial character. The great most substantial character. The great most substantial character in the West and South, is growing much faste that the Ohio Valley is the most significant fact is, that while the growing crop is known to be very large, no alarm whatever is manifest in the general markets, because it is patent to all that a large portion of the crop can be profitably utilized without shipping it to any should be substantial character. The great at a step of the United States lies in one-fourth of its territory, producing to the detriment of other interests by which the people are much benefited and directly interested. The show of draft horses was immense, the Normans and their grades predominating; Wm. J. Miller exhibiting a large number from his fine stud, taking about a dozon ribbons as well as the gold charm for the best draft colt. The same gentleman also exhibited a hero of large portion of the crop can be profitably utilized without shipping it to any show they are a dead mass: and yet the control of the fairs to the detriment of other interests by which the people are much benefited and directly interested. The show of draft horses was immense, the Normans and their grades predominating; Wm. J. Miller exhibiting a large number from his fine stud, taking about a dozon ribbons as well as the gold charm for the best draft colt. The same gentleman also exhibited a hero of large number from his fine stud, taking about a dozon ribbons as well as the gold charm for the best draft colt. The same gentleman also exhibited a hero of southern and their grades predominating; wm. J. As seen in America, in whether the long on the leating with the fine on the lung is solid, a dull sound is fine study, taking about a dozon ribbons as well as the gold charm for the best draft colt. The same gentleman also exhibited a hero of infiltration and hepati than is the supply to meet an important fact is, that while the growing significant fact is, that is shown, to, that shown, to, that shown, to, that shown gestions many more might be added in favor of more corn and less wheat.

GRASS is not only king in respect to the magnitude of its growth and value, it is king also in the perfection of its nutritive elements as food for herbivora. It towers above all other plants in furnishing, in its own composition, the most perfectly balanced ration for all that class of animals. It turnishes protein and carbo-bydrates, and fat and mineral, in just the right proportions for sustaining the bodies of the class of animals that consume it. Like milk for young mammals, grass is both food and ration does not adapted only to strong soils, such as deep clay loam or fine dark second bottom the ground, and for this reason is adapted only to strong soils, such as deep clay loam or fine dark second bottom with plenty of silica or silicious sand in the soil. This is essential to the growth of stalk and fiber. But when the flax is raised also for the ripe seed, then the chief drain upon the soil is nitrogen and phosphates. Flax is a hard crop also, because it does not return manure to the soil, but as it is a necessary crop, that fault can be compensated by sometime she there were four other breeds on a mineral, in just the right proportions for sustaining the bodies of the class of animals that consume it. Like milk for young mammals, grass is both food and the remember and the representatives of that breed and at tracted universal attention. It is remarkable to the ground, and for this reason is adapted only to strong soils, such as deep clay loam or fine dark second bottom the such grass and the representatives of that breed and at tracted universal attention. It is remarkable to the ground, and on the egint and powers, the temperature fairs where, but a few years ago, none were to diarrhoa sets in, followed by a great prostration of the vital powers, the temperature fairs where, but a few years ago, none were to diarrhoa sets in, followed on the dark stowithed, gas accumulates in the runen, a foul diarrhoa and diarrhoa and diarrhoa a ing the banner herd. Many of the Holsteins here shown will be included in the sale of Holsteins to be held at East St. Louis on the The following is a prescription for emanufacture of what Dr. Phares, of wards. It will not be held at your Fair Grounds nor in your city for the reason that your Fair Association demand \$100 a day for the use of its grounds for such purposes, and your city demands a license of just \$500 to sell within its city limits. This I call protecsell within its city limits. This I call protect all thoriters affected in a stable, it can infect all thoriters affected in a stable, it can infect all thoriters are of the companies. It can be comes affected in a stable, it can infect all thoriters affected in a stable, it can infect all thori no trade of that kind, we, as I am glad to say, are very welcome at many other places.

Delicatile III.

Jos. E. Miller.

old and over, 1st and 2nd; best ewe lamb, 1st and 2nd. Sweepstakes best ram, any age, 1st premi

um; bestewe, any age, latpremium; bestram and 5 ewes, lat premium; and I also was awarded the grand sweepstakes for the best exhibition of sheep.

In the Poultry Department I received on P.

Rock fowis 1st premium for pair, and 1st pre-mium for breeding pen; Chicks, same kind, eding pen; W. Leghorn and Buff Cochin chicks, both 2nd premium for pair; White Turkeys, 1st and second pre-miums; Pekin ducks, 2nd premium. Further-more, I received the three specials on best exhibition of Plymouth Rocks, best exhibition of Turkeys and best exhibition of Poultry.

## Pleuro-Pneumonia in Illinois.

poison, which gains entrance to the system by the respiratory passages, eluinating its respiratory passages, eluinating its rue, we have a good many manufactories there, and what we want now more than any thing else, is for some reliable and experiments.

The active stage commences by irritation of the portion of lung about to be affected; inflammation attacks the portion; there is great effusion into the interlobular connective tissue, and air vesicles; the blood-ves-sels and lymphatic ducts become occluded, the circulation is stopped, and the part of the lung affected becomes a hard, resisting or in other words, it is hepatized. mass, or, in other worters, it is negatived.
While these changes are taking place in the
substance of the lung, pleura, forming its
outer covering, participates in the inflammation process. On its surface is effused a onsiderable quantity of lymph. This lymph becomes solidly organized into bands which bind the lung to the chest wall or to the diaphragm. The disease may attack a whole lung, or both lungs, or only a very small p or-SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

If thermometric observations are daily

made, the first symptom is variation in temperature of the affected animal. The temperature may be this morning 104°, to-morrow morning 103°, and the following one 104° again. This may continue for several days,

at \$25, the gift of J. Werle & Son, of the same town. For his Berkshires he took sweep-stakes on boar of any age, the same on sow of any age, and most of the class premiums.

He has a few very nice Berkshire pigs for the has a few very nice sale and will sell them now at low prices.

The fore legs are wide apart, the elbows turned out so as to relieve the cheest wall turned out so as to relieve the cheest wall husty, but sometimes painful and attended from pressure. The head carried low, the nose extended, and at each expiration a grunt is emitted. The hide firmly adhered to the head, or protrusion of the tongue. This fall, I will say in regard to our St. Clair the body, the hair is staring and harsh in approximately approx becomes dull, more sluggish than natural, that our people are beginning to see into the error of their ways, and are crawling out of in order to correctly interpret their meaning. as the disease aveauce of the distance in the runen, a foul diarrhea sets in, followed by a great prostration of the vital powers, the temperature ration of the vital powers, the temperature falls, the dyspace amounts to suffocation, the animal staggers about with nose extended, gasping for breath, the cough is more frequent, piteous grunts are emitted with each expiration, the recumbent position assumed, and death slowly ensues, either from suffocation, from blood poisoning, or from

aeration of the blood.

These symptoms are liable to a great variation and depend to a great extent on the severity of the attack. Sometimes the premonitions are so slight as to be unnoticeable until some obvious sign is developed. This sign is usually a cough, but in the outbreak just recorded, this symptom was by no means prominent until within a few days before death, when coughing becomes marked.

It is held by some that the range of infection extends no farther than the organism can be shrown by the animal's breath during expiration, and that a diseased animal is incapable of communicating the disease after death. It is well known that if one animal becomes affected in a stable, it can infect all the others.

asy, are very welcome at many other places.

Jos. E. MILLER.

Belleville, Ill.

The great value of infusion of improved blood in common herds everywhere, has been so long insisted upon by breeder that the some soling insisted upon by breeder that the solid in common herds everywhere, has been so long insisted upon by breeder that the solid in and makes a very creditable showing.

Editor Rural World: I received the following premiums for live stock and poultry shown at the Belleville Fair last week:

Guernsey cattle, 1st premium on two year old bull; 1st and 2nd on bull under one year; old bull; 1st and 2nd on bull under one year; old bull; 1st and 2nd on bull under one year; old bull; 1st and 2nd on bull under one year; old bull; 1st and 2nd and best cow of any age; and 3d premium in the class of milk breeds competing with three Holstein herds.

SHEEF DEFARTMENT.

I received the following premiums at the Belleville Fair on Oxford Down sheep:

Best ram lyear old and over, 1st and 2nd; best ram lamb, 1st ang 2nd; best ewe 1 year

Belleville, Ill.

—The great value of infusion of improved blood in common herds everywhere, has a winsted upon by breeder that few call it in question.

—The great value of infusion of improved sibility of seeing it, and should underst something of its nature and symptom only the women state there were as the weet of the disease. They are now facing the pollod in common herds everywhere, has something of its nature and symptom of the disease and something of the similar to the western plains. While the western plains. While the western plains. While the western plains. While the western plains while the western plains. While the western part of the State recently, we were assured by gentlemen who were well in the western part of the state recently, we were assured by gentlemen who were well in the western part of the state recently, we were assured by gentlemen who were well in the western part of the state recently we were assured that seetlon no longer any demand a charm. I have no sp

## Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia

-The outbreak of this disease in the West is a calamity that has long been feared by ughtful men, and efforts have been made yearly, to secure national regulations where its introduction and spread could be in some measure controlled, along with other diseases of a contagious or infectious nature. Prof. Law, of Cornell, N. Y., has given this malady much study, and has published a valuable report upon it. The name—pleuro pneumonia—he regards as unfortunate. The malady is always the result of contagion o fection, and is never caused by exposure, inclement weather, changes of climate, He has adopted the name of "contaglous lung plague." His definition of the disease is As there is much anxiety felt by owners of cattle all over this country in reference to the disease in Illinois we give the following description by Dr. Joseph Hughes, of Chicago, reported to the National Live Stock Journal.

We give only extracts:

Pleuro-pneumonia may be defined to be a contaglous, febrile disease, confined entirely to cattle and depending on a specific blood poison, which gains entrance to the disease is its long period of incubation. It will sometimes exist in a latent or semi-dormant state, for months, agracially in the disease is the long period of incubation. dormant state, for months, especially in the cooler seasons of the year, and the disease in this form is just as contagious or infectious as in the violent or acute form. Thus a single animal may communicate the disease to a hundred before the owner knows what is the thing else, is for some reliable and experienced person to locate here and establish a tile factory. We have thirty thousand acres of land in this (St. Charles Co.,) that needs tiling, and surely if tepays to tile land and manufacture it in Illinois, I don't see why it won't pay here. We have the right kind of clay and plenty of it. A better opening for a person with the experience and allittle capitisal, I don't know of. I will yladly furnish any information on the subject to any person desiring to investigate with a view of locating, and will also take pleasure in introducing more, and those unacquainted with the nature of the disease suppose that it can not be infectious, or all would be prostrated at once

In regard to the means of communicating the disease, Prof. Law says it may be by im-mediate contact, through the atmosphere for some considerable distance, by the inhalation of pulmonary exudation when placed in the nostril. etc. How long the germs of the contagio will retain vitality is a question, but health; stable occupied by diseased cattle three or four months before. Pastures grazed by infected cattle have given the disease three months afterwards, and hav mussed over by sick animals has communicated the conta-gion a long time after. Dr. Law says he has seen a sick herd separated from a healthy one by not more than 15 yards, and a mod erately close board fence seven feet high, and in the absence of all inter-cor times infection will take place at much great er distances without any known means of conveyance on solid objects. The sugges tion is made that the virus had dried or light objects, as feathers, paper, straw, etc and was borne by the wind. In regard to the symptoms of the disease,

they vary considerably. They are more severe in hot climates and in hot weather, offered by P. Maret & Co., of Belleville, valued at \$25. Not only was the medal offered by a Belleville firm, but was both made and engraved there, and there won by a breeder of that town over all comers.

For the best draft colt of any breeding, he was awared another medal or charm, valued at \$25, the gift of J. Werle & Son, of the same town. For his Berkshires he took sweepstakes on boar of any age, the same on sow of any age, and most of the class premiums.

He has a few very nice Berkshire pigs for and prominent in early stages get cloudy. and are milder in higher altitudes than on cough is usually small, weak, short and husky, but sometimes painful and attended

one) or on the breast, and have a great por-tion of one lung consolidated by exudation and encysted as a dead mass; and yet the muzzle is rarely devoid of moisture, and the animal stands most of the time, its fore legs, set apart, its elbows turned out. The head is extended on the neck, the eyes prominent and glassy, the muzzle dry, a clear or frothy liquid distils from the nose and mouth, the liquid distils from the note and moth, the back is slightly raised, the secretion of milk is entirely arrested, the skin becomes barsh, tightly adherent to the parts beneath, and covered with scurif; there is no, appetite or rumination; bloating follows, and later, a orofuse, watery diarrhea in which food is cassed in an undigested condition. The tongue is furred, and the breath of a heavy, feverish or mawkish odor, but rarely fetid. Abortion is a common result in pregnant cows. Death ensues in a few days after these violent symptoms set in. Loss of flesh is sometime symptoms set in. 1733 of ness is sometimes so rapid as to be surprising, one-third of the entire weight in a single week, often. We have given the symptoms as described

We have given the symptoms as described by Dr. Law, somewhat in detail, as most of the readers of The Farmer never saw a case of the disease. They are now facing the pos

An over tasked brain.

A clergyman in Iowa, after a few weeks' use of our Treatment, says:

"Your Compound Oxygen has worked like a charm. I have no special allment except from an overtasked brain. Wakefulness, nervous irritability, and tendency to paralysis were the most marked troubles. Now, after three weeks use increase of weight, clear mental horizon, freedom from inciplent paralytic attacks, and good rest. What more could I ask?"

more could I ask?"
Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in consumption, Catarrh Neuralgia, Bronchitis,

with shoe off self of this re when I could Besides, I mules, which trouble; with summer wea a little brittl go unshod w the year out ttrvenes.'-wl ture nights, Tuscumbia The Value It is not so pacing strain be recognize now the bloc important el of our best breeders ge the olden da horse was no but with the men of thor been change

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# The Horseman.

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Oxygen," con-ery and mode urative agent, g cures in con-a, Bronchitis, ge of chronic Address Drs. Il Girard St.,

Stallions Advertised.

Exile, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Clay Cuyler, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Monitor, C. D. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Sprague Pilot, H. f. Dousman, Prairi du-Chien, Wis.

Wolfort's Hambletonian, H. L. Dousman, Prairie-du-Chieu, Wis.

Prince Julian, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

### Notes From McLean Co., Ills.

COL. COLMAN. I had hoped to be able to send you some interesting fair notes this week, but the McLean County fair was a failure in all that the word implies. It open with very little stock of any kind on the ground, run two days and collapsed. Why is this? McLean is the richest county in Hilmole, and no other county in this State can boast of as much improved stock of all kinds as it, and yet they can't have a fair. I hope before another year the right kind of men will take hold of it, and hold a good fair.

ta'e hold of it, and hold a good rair.

In sending you a list of the trotting stallions owned here, I unintentionally omitted two that are in every way worthy of mention. They are the property of Mr. Ferre of Bioomington, and are Ferre's Sprague by Gov. Sprague, Dam Levantia by Black Donald, and Caton Capoul by Caton, son of Sentinel 2:29%, dam the same as Ferre's Sprague. The well known driver J. L. Peck has charge of them.

horse and can trot in 2:30 on any good track.

I presume Mr. Rounds intends devoting his whole time to developing the get of his prague horse.

"Occasional."

this matter of pacing strains in trotting pedigree, and watch the results of each season's trotting with a view to ascertaining how many horses with pacing-blood in their veins enter the 2:30 list.

## Shoeing Horses.

ED. RURAL WORLD: In the article from "Chicago Tribune" published in a lat: num ber of the RURAL WORLD on this subject, I think it erred to a imit that it may be injuriber of the Rural World on this subject, I the process of digestion should be underthink it erred to a fmit that it may be injurious to subject the unshod feet of the horse to constantly moist streets from sprinkling. On the contrary it seems to me it is benefi-cial, and keeps the hoof toughened. I have noticed after horses feet have been abused from long shoeing and other unfavorable conditions, they have become brittle, they when I could to improve their hoofs.

Besides, I notice with my own horses and mules, which are rarely shod, there is never trouble, with their bare feet, except in dry summer weather, when they are sometimes a little brittle. I have a large mule that can go unshod with impunity even on the road the year out if the summer or fall drouths inthrvenes, when he must be shod; but the shoes are taken off as soon as the rains be-gin, or if he can be given the run of the pasture nights, the dews keep his feet all right. Tuscumbia, Ala. S. J. H.

# The Value of Pacing Blood in Trotters.

important element in the breeding of so many the horse loses his galety, sweats easily, of our best trotters that the attention of unitarity, sweats easily, of our best trotters that the attention of unitarity. Ilkes to refresh himself by licking anything cold. The functions of the organs are frequently united, and the borse was not of the slightest consequence, but with the advent in the breeding ranks of brain are often affected from sympathy. men of thoughtful intelligence all this has been changed, and now the blood lines of a candidate for public favor on the trotting furcker in the stud are as closely scanned and analyzed as are those of a thoroughbred race-horse. The merits of different trotting families have become well established, and the pe-formances on the track of their representatives have been the tests by which these researches are those of the representatives have been the tests by which these researches are the test by the test are the test by which these researches are the test by the test are the test by the test are the test by the test are t

matter of producing h rses of speed and gameness at the trotting galt; but the inconsistency of the position taken by those who claimed that the best way to produce trotters to stallions with a considerable amount of running blood in their veils, so sealests for his brood-mares those which have immediate crosses of the thoroughbred. The plan now followed is to get as much trotting blood as possible, both in the stallions and mares, with a pacing cross wherever it can be secured. Ten be about the control of the plant there is a difficulty in the stallions and mares, with a pacing cross wherever it can be secured. Ten be about the control of the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the control of the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the horse in agent and part of the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the part in through the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the horse by manipulation through the carriage of the hors

be talked down. The Gazette is no advocate of toe-weight trotters (and most of the Biue Buils belong in this category), but it believes in recognizing the merit of every element that entersinto the breeding of success sful trotters, and the matter of pacing-blood is entirely too important to be laughed down. We see converted pacers trotting on every track in the country, and trotting fast enough to win. We see other trotters that are sired by pacing stallions. Clinker, a horse that acquired a record of 2:20 at the pacing gait, has quired a record of 2:20 at the pacing gait, has after only a few seasons in the stud, given us in Lynwood a five-year-old that can beat 2:20 trotting, and a pacer. Patsy Clinker, that is equally fast as a pacer. The Hintoga family -a strictly pacing one--gave us a lot of good rotters, and a few years from now we shall find the Blue Bull and Hiatoga mares figuring as the dams of trotters that can both go fast and stay the distance. Last Saturday, on the Chicago track, a Blue Bull gelding whose dam was by Shawhan's Tom Hall, a pacing horse, defeated a trotter that had shown the ability to go a mile in 2:20, and did it in a six-heat race. He was not obliged to wear the killing toe-weights, and therefore he could stay out the contest. Everyone knows that It is rumored that D. H. Rounds, of Bloom ington, has sold his trotting stallion Nomad by Almont, but I was unable to learn who the purchaser was. It is to be hoped that he will wheelers do not lack stamina when not going not leave the county, for he is a very fine an artificial gait. Breeders should consider

## Intestinal Diseases of Horses.

The part the intestines have to perform in veloping its deleterious effects. The extreme length—about ninety-five feet, capacity thirty gallons—tortuosities, irregularities and volume, may cause obstructions from concre-tions frequently found within them.

were always improved and made tough by the dew when turned on pasture at night with shoe off or on, and I have availed my solf of this remedial agency on all occasions

tions or loss of life frequently ensues.

The diseases of the intestines are generally acute and destructive. At other times gradual and stealthily in their course, frequently running into a stage beyond medical We will first consider inflammation of the

stomach and small intestines. The horses most disposed to this disease are the young, irritable, sanguineous and over-fed. The symptoms are loss of appetite, foul tongue, more or less thirst, head depending, eyelids half closed and infiltrated, jerking respira-tion, stiffness of the spine, belly tucked up and hard, pulse generally small, hard and It is not so many years since the value of pacing strains in trotting pedigrees began to be recognized, says the Breeder's Gazette, between the blood of the sidewheelers is such an

lies have become well established, and the performances on the track of their representatives have been the test by which these merits have been determined.

When the breeding of trotters first began to be conducted in an intelligent manner there was a wide-spread belief that the blood of the thoroughbred was an important factor in the matter of preddening here are a great and a statement aday; dose about one pint; thin grue with a small quantity of pruel will a small quantity of gruel, one dram of niter. This regime must be strictly adhered to (considering the irritated state of the original properties) and extent of the pulse, the condition of the horse, the pulse, the condition of the horse, the state of the pulse, the condition of the horse, the

was by giving them a strong dash of thorough - mind that general bleeding excites but little blood was soon apparent and at the present influence on nucous membranes; it would therefore be bad practice to withdraw too breeding horses for the road or track breeds to stallions with a considerable amount of running blood in their veins, or selects for

ing was of the most limited description, and that nearly all of them were compelled to wear excessive weight on the front feet in order to prevent them from pacing, was entirely ignored by those who sought to belitted the claims of this pacing-bred family of trotters. But they kept coming into the ranks of 2:30 horses every year, and now the old dead pacing stailion that got only common mares stands at the head of all the horses as a producer of 2:30 trotters. Facts like this can not be talked down. The Gazette is no advocate 2.39 horses every year, and now the old dead pacing stallion that got only common mares stands at the head of all the horses as a producer of 2.30 trotters. Facts like this can not be talked down. The Gazette is no advocate

put infined in a sieck, pidnip, happy condi-tion; but if kept up and fed dusty hay and made subject to the natural demands of a thoughtless owner, it is no wonder he suf-fers. Father Clarkson says "rosin weed" is a sovereign cure for heaves, or a prevention, and any one who has seen the intelligent horse stretch his nose away over to browse it in the uncut grass when hitched to the mower has evidence in support. A good horse is his own doctor if you give him

-As in either riding or driving the master is constantly in communication with the horse through the medium of his mouth, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that we understand more fully than most persons do the philosophy of the action of the bit and rein, and their relation to the position of the head and relations to the position of the head and relations to the position of the head and relation to the position of the head and relation to the position of the head and relation to the position invited.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder wold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharaton 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

A. POTTER, Columbus, Mo., Breeder for pure bred Poland-China and Duroc-pression invited. the bit and rein, and their relation to the po-sition of the head and neck, in motion, as well as the mode of junction of head to neck and neck to shoulder. It is said of a horse that he has a good mouth or a bad mouth the terms being understood differently by different persons. Thus, if a horse is what is usually termed very easy on the bit—that is, bears very lightly on the hand of the driver—he is by many considered to have a good mouth: while perhaps most persons, in mouth; while perhaps most persons, in speaking of a good mouth, mean a horse that pulls pretty strongly against the bit; in other words, that a good mouth is somewhat of a hard mouth. But, properly considered, a good mouth can only be one which bears moderately firm pressure from the bit, being at the same time sensitive to whatever direc-tions the rider or driver alms to convey through handling the reins. Some horses early show a tractability, through responding promptly to directions conveyed through the lines to the bridle bit, such as others never acquire, no matter how much or how careful training they receive.

careful training they receive.

Yet the bars of the mouth on which the bit rests are as amenable to culture as are the fingers amenable to improvement in sensitiveness of touch. This is a matter of training. which can only be carried on successfully by gentleness from a delicate hand, the lessons being repeatedly given, and all the time alike. The idea that the horse can be made to mind the bit and become tractable under it by jerking and roughly forcing him to whiri round, or go from side to side under strong pressure from the lines, is an error. Such treatment causes callousness, thickening of the delicate gums upon which the bit bears, and, in proportion as this rough treatment is presisted in, does the mouth part with its sensitiveness and the horse pass beyond a reasonably fair stage of susceptibilty to training.

The sensitiveness of the bars upon which the bit bears is very great. Covered with a delicate velvet-like mucous membrane, with a highly sensitive structure beneath this and over the bone, we are admonished that we have in this sensitive structure an efficient agency in bringing the horse under our ruleagency in bringing the note.

To get the full benefit of these sensitive bars we must preserve their sensitiveness. This is done by using a bit that can be borne easily and without injury, and by using gentle force. When these precautions are neglected, thickened, indurated bars are the result, and as this condition increases the result, and as this condition increases the result, and as this condition increases the result, and if he be nationally and if he korse loses his tractability, and if he be nat-urally headstrong, then the calloused mouth will render him doubly so, because in pro-portion to the thickening and hardening of the parts upon which the bit bears, in that proportion is he able readily to resist the driver's will, asserting his own. This condi-tion is sometimes produced upon one side of the mouth, the other side not being callous. Where this occurs the horse will be addicted where this occurs the norse will be addited to pulling upon the rein of that side, and his power to resist turning to the right, if the thickening be upon the right side, or to the left if it be on that side, will be great, and all this may be, and often is, attributed to having what men see fit to call a stiff neck. All sees for sale. Correspondence solicited. efforts to change and improve the forward carriage of the horse by manipulation through the bit and lines, should be put into force

Satisfac on guaranteed. Call or write.

that each best 250. Her daughter Peakshouts a record of 250 per few war outside the price was of control and the price was of control and the price was of the

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

EREFORD AND ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers d breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspec-n of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breck enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklev ington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert Patton, M. D., Hamiln, Kansas, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and ence, Mo. Craggs, Barringtons, Harts, Piaces Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32980 at head of herd.

WILL R. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Mo., breeders of Short-horn cattle Viscount Oxford 7th, 49489, Imp., and Grand Duke of Clark, Jr., head the herd.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo. Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head. Farm adjoins the town.

JOHN MORRIS, Chillicothe, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Berkshire swine, Cots-wold and Merino sheep. Stock for sale at rea-sonable prices. Write.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Sharon-Geneva 53879 and Abram Duke of Sharon at head of herd. JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls.

W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short shire and Cotswold sheep—anything in the herd for sale. Send for catalogue.

JERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashiona'y bred and the best butter families. Bu. 1 ft for service and bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Premium herd St. Louis Fair 1833. Seven first premiums, including aged Cow, three-year old Cow, two-year old Bull, Sweepstakes on Cows, Herd premiums, etc. Animals properly shipped and delivered at depot in St. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co. Mo.

D.R. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

T. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Forkshire and Berkshire bigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

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BREEDERS of recorded Spanish Merino Sheep. Woolly Head 2d, (685) at head of flock. Cholee Rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth Kas.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In compliance with the laws of the State of Kentucky requiring all the personal property of estates to be sold publicly, will, as Administrator of

## JAS, C. HAMILTON, DEC'D, -SELL HIS-

# ENTIRE HERD OF BATES' SHORTHORNS

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE, FLAT CREEK, BATH COUNTY. KY., THE

# WANTED, the names of first class butter and cheese makers who desire employment. Address Holt & Hall, Osceola,

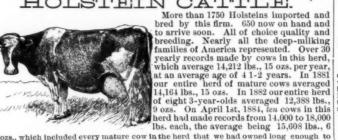
The herd numbers more than one hundred head of the following families: Airdrie Duchess, Barrington, Kirklevington. Rose of Sharon and Young Mary, and will include his Pure Bates Stock Bulls, 2nd Duke of Kent 51119, Barrington Duke 37622 and 3rd Duke of Kent, No. in Vol. 27.

Catalogues may be had by applying to me after August 10th.

GEO. G. HAMILTON, Administrator,

P. O. Flat Creek, Bath County, Ky. SEPTEMBER 26, 1884, Williams & Hamilton, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., will sell a select draft of about fifty head from their Longwood Herd, which will include Kirklevingtons, Craggs, Hilpas, Places, Rose of Sharons, Young Mary's, Phyllisses and Josephines, topped by 4th Duke of Geneva (30958), Grand Duke of Geneva (28756,) Geneva Wild Eyes 51776 and Barrington Duke 37622. Apply to them for catalogues.

# HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



-10 ozs., which included every mature cow in the herd that we had owned long enough to hake a year's record, excepting one kept for family use. We milked through the year endag in June last five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,921 lbs., 12 5 ozs. Seven heiters f the Netherland family, five of them 2 years old and two 3-years-old, averaged 11,256 lbs., 2-5 ozs. Not one of these records has ever been equaled, with an equal number

12-5 ozs. Not one of these records ansever been equates, whereas a supersection of cows, by any herd.

BUTTER RECORDS.—9 cows average I ibs., 51-2 ozs. per week. Shelfers 3 years/old average
Ilbs., 43-4 ozs. per week. I helfers 3-year-olds and younger averaged 16 lbs., 8 ozs. per
week. The online original impried Netherland Family of six cows (2 being but 3 years old)
averaged 6 faire original or week. The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority. This is the class of cattle with which to found a herd. START RGHT. See for
yourself before buying. Prices reasonable. Send for catalogue and examine pedigrees. or catalogue and examine pedia SMITHS & POWELL, Lakeside Stock Farm

JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARMS

\$25 to insure.

The BROOD MARES are by the following sires:
Harold, Cuyler, Princeps, Pancoast (2:25 1-4), Albion, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander's
Norman, Woodford Abdallah, Kentucky Rocket,
Ben Patchen, Blood Chief, and Clark Chief, Jr.

Young Stock, Matched Pairs, and good Driving Horses for sale at all times. Stock shown any day except Sunday. Good box stalls and pasture at reasonable rates for mares left for service.

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SPRAGUE PILOT, 2458,

Chestnut horse, 15% hands high, foaled 1873, sired by Hartford Hambletonian (son of Hetzel's Hambletonian, own brother to folunchen and Goshen Maid, record 2:31%, by American Star. Wolfort's Hambletonian is full brother in blood to Dictator, Sire of Jay Eye See, 2:10%, Aberdeen, sire of Hattle Woodward, 2:13%; Masterlode, sire of Edward, 2:19; Jay Go..ld, sire of Adele Gould, 2:19; Walkill Chief, sire of Dick Swiveller and Great Eastern both 2:18, and other well-known Hambletonian-Star stallions. This is the first season in the stud. Limited to 50 mares, at \$50 the season.

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Short Horn Cattle at Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., on Wednesday, October 1st, '84.

The Short Horn Breeders of Saline county, Mo., will sell at the above time and place, thout 100 Short Horn Cattle, of both sexes and all ages, representatives of such well known and nonline families. ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, RUBY, ROSEMARY, ADELAIDE, WHITE ROSE,

ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, RUBY, ROSEMARY, ADELAIDE, WHITE ROSE, FLORA, MRS. MOTTE, ETC., ETC.

Most of the offerings will be fresh from the pasture, without being grain fed, in perfect health and consequently the best possible condition for buyers to handle.

Marshall is on the C. & A. R. R., 75 miles east of Kansas City. Morning and evening trains each way. For Catalogues Address,

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PURE BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, Holstein Cattle, Bronze Turkeys and L. Brahma Chickens. J. P. Vissering, Melville, Madison Co. Ill. Artichokes for sale

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis. Has the following STALLIONS for public service during the season of 1884, viz:

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Dark brown horse, 15½ hands high, foaled 1870, sired by Governor Sprague (five-year old record 2:20½, son of Rhode Island, record 2:20½, dankand record 2:20½, dankand record 1920, and 19

TOLSTEIN [CATTLE, 100 | cad in the herd. Shropshire Sheep, bred and imported by JOS. E. MILLER, Belleville, Ill.

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I have for sale two registered Jersey cows two registered Jersey helfers, one registered

Jersey bull (two years old) and three high grade Jersey heifer calves. The blood of this stock is hard to beat, all bein related to Capt. Thos. T. Turner's cow, Plenty. It can be seen at my farm on the Olive Street Road ten miles from St. Louis Norman J. Coiman, of St. Louis.

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# Be sure and see us. THOMAS B. WALES, SE., & SON. 200 Trotting Bred Horses HOLSTEINS.

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A choice lot lately purchased in North Hol-EXILE 1143, got by August Belmont 366 (sire of Jon Cossack, 2:28), dam by Mambrino Patchen 58 sire of London, 2:20). Service fee \$25 to insure. A picked lot of cattle, including some from the finest strains of Holsteins ever imported. CLAY CUYLER 1707, got by Cuyler 100 (sire of DaylDream, 2:221-2at four years), dam by American Clay (sire of Maggie Briggs, 2:27). Service fee £25 to insure. DR. W. A. PRATT, Elgin, III.

Mention RURAL WORLD in answering advt. ----70,000 NOW IN USE. ---

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much thought to the dish-rag, to consider it well, and remember that al

sider It well, and remember that all things that have the appearance of cleanliness are not clean, and the use of things that are not clean is not only repugnant to refined astes, but is often a fruitful source of disease.—M. L. Hinds in Ru-

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"Kidney-Wort is the most successful relief ver used. Gives almost immediate relief Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkt

and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass. Suffering from Diabetes?

you Liver Complaint? tter I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y

Is your Back lame and aching?

Have you Kidney Disease's "Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidney

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rt has done me more good than a I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oreg

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Are you tormented with Piles?

les. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Geo. H. Horst. Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown,

Are you Rheumatism racked

Ladies, are you suffering?
Kidney-Work cured me of peculiar troubles of
eral years standing. Many friends use and prais
Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, 1sle La Motte, V.

you would Banish Diseas and gain Health, Take

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THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD ERADICATES MALARIAL POISON,

Re-invigorates the System, PF VENTS and CURES Chills, Feve Dyspepsia, Summer, Female, a Liver Disorder.

ort cured me, after I was given ans and I had suffered thirty yes Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath.

after years of unsuccessful doc

had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wi

HAIR & WHISKER

# THE FATE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

[Written in the Illinois State Prison.] It's curious, isn't it, Billy,

The changes that twelve months may bring ast year I was at Saratoga, As happy and rich as a king-I was raking in pools on the races And feeing the waiters with "ten,

And to-day I am here in the "Pen." What led me to do it?" What always Leads men to destruction and cris The Prodigal Son, whom you've read of, Has altered somewhat in his time.

He spends his substance as freely
As the biblical fellow of old;
But when it is gone he fancies

And sipping mint juleps by twilight;

The husks will turn into gold. Champagne, a box at the opera, High steps while fortune is flush. The passionate kisses of women Whose cheeks have forgotten to blush-

The old, old story, Billy,
Of pleasures that end in tears—
The froth that foams for an hour,
The dregs that are tasted for years.

Last night as I sat here and pondered On the end of my evil ways,

There arose like a phantom before me The vision of boyhood days. I thought of my old home, Billy,

Of the schoolhouse that stood on the hill, Of the brook that flowed through the meadow—
I can e'en hear its music still.

Again I thought of my mother,

of the mother who taught me to pray, Whose love was a precious treasure That I heedlessly cast away. I saw again in my visions The fresh-lipped, careless boy

whom the future was boundless, And the past but a mighty toy. I thought of all this as I sat here-Of my ruined and wasted life-

And the pangs of remorse were bitter— They pierced my heart like a knife, It takes some courage, Billy, To laugh in the face of fate, When the yearning ambitions of manhoo Are blasted at twenty-eight.

## WHY GIRLS WILL WED.

She arose at the early daybreak, With a sick and aching head, And she said—this cross little woman-"I wonder why girls will wed? They wouldn't, I'm sure, if they reckoned The things that a wife must bear, the never-done work of a household, The never-done mother care.

"Six dozen pieces to wash to-day, And the children must go to school And every one knows on washing-days Baby is cross as a rule. And Bridget is not to the work yet; (Oh, dear, how my head does ache!) Yet I shall have the dinner to cook, And all of the beds to make."

But as soon as the breakfast was ready Father came in from the yard; He kissed the sick little mother Was sure that the work was hard." He said to the noisy boys: "Be still!
Your mother's not well to-day;" And when he bade her good-bye

He "would kiss the pain away. And the coffee or kiss-which was it: Healed like a magical charm The spirit of diligent gladness Was everywhere on the farm The father worke | hard at the plowing,

The mother forgot her pain; Bridget did well with the washing, There wasn't a drop of rain. The baking and cleaning were over When the boys came home from Baby forgot it was washing day,

And at night the house was clean and bright-There was not a thing amiss.
'Tis only a wife," the father thought,
"Would do so much for a kiss."

And pleasantly broke his rule

And the wife sitting down in the firelight, The baby asteep at her side,
Her husband chatting, and watching her
With a husband's loving pride,
Thought much of her full and pleasant hon

Of her children asleep in bed, and said, with a sweet, contented laugh, 

# "Growing Old."

The readers of the RURAL WORLD The readers of the RURAL WORLD have for many years been delighted with the letters and the poems of Mrs. Nellie McVey (Idyll) of Marshall, Mo., and so me of them may be pleased to know that her poem "Growing Old," published in these columns some months ago, has the use of tobacco permisely to health. in these columns some months ago, has been set to music by Mrs. Ruth Potter of and morals, as well as fifthy. Thousands of medical men have testified to its evil

Thanks to you dear Oneda, for your very kind offer, and also for saying, "not all," Oh! I thought "atl" were turning against me, but I find there is not true and loving, tender heart." My mischief' Well think that there has been enough sadness in the Circle to have some fun and mischief. Oh! Oned, would to heaven I could give that miserable cynic Walnut (who I see can't keep on his own ground) a big (G. B.) if he would only tame down and be good. But alas, no need to wish that for he can't dot. See, corn the product of the the corn of the circle will fall lightly on our shoulders. And native begins and the see the good of the corn of the circle will fall lightly on our shoulders. And not right? Yes; I believe we had better keep out of Walnut's way. Let me telly on he reminds most of "segar plun" as sour as a green gooseberry at its sour as a green gooseberry at its sour as a green gooseberry at its sour as green gooseberry at its sour as green gooseberry at its sour as the conda, livid again with the condition of their own? Chewers themselves, who are not absolute beasts, acknowledge to the condition of the con

## The Farmer's Boy.

-To educate boys so that they may equire no dislike for the farm is a mat-er of no little anxiety to many farmers. In fact, this is one of the knotty problems of farming. It is often asserted that our of farming. oys are continually becoming more and more averse to the farm. Assuming this statement to be true the outlook is in-deed a gloomy one. Under such conditions days of utter degeneracy must be rapidly approaching and inevitable ruin waits upon our country. It is singular enough that this fatal delusion has become so common among the farming community. And yet those who hold so tenaciously to this idea must be ready to admit that our native farming population is increasing. The vexed questions regarding the future occupa-tion of the farmer's boy naturally ar-range themselves into two queries: How range themselves into two queries: How shall we keep the boys on the farm? Is it desirable to keep them all on the The first question demands an individ-

The first question demands an individual answer to every boy. The parents should know best how to win their sons into sympathy with the occupation. I have known many young men who have left the farm when they became of age, and I think I know the reason why some of them left it. Most of them saw too many hours of work in the day, and too many days of work in the year, to make the farm an attractive home. It was not the farm an attractive home. It was not the hard work especially, but the never-ceasing routine from sunrise till dark, ceasing routine from sunrise till dark, from January till December, with not a pleasant hour for a book, a sport or a rest. They were content to work in a shop, to do a variety of work requiring hard labor, but where certain hours of each day were their own. It is a very injurious notion, entertained by many farmers, that there is no time on the farm for study or pastime. I now recall farm for study or pastime. I now recall farm for study or pastime. I now recall with pleasure a few farmers among whom my father is one, who always take a delight in having the last chore done before guest It is also where the before sunset. It is also a pleasure to reflect that these farmers are among the ference that these farmers are among the thriftiest I ever knew. It was on such farms, where a long nooning was the practice in the hot days and where half-day all "one's own" was a frequent gift, that I have known boys to improve their time in reading, studying or in working for themselves. Much useful information in fact a good education combined tion, in fact a good education, combined with contentment, I have known to be obtained in this manner. If the parents did not themselves enjoy the pursuits of the boys, they did not discourage them if their efforts were praiseworthy. if their efforts were praiseworthy. Every boy, too, has a feeling that he wants something of his own—a garden, a horse, a few sheep, a carriage, a little library, of which he has full pos-

The importance of encouraging the boys, of giving them a frequent holiday, boys, of giving them a frequent normal, of conversing with them as if you were once a boy, of making home attractive inside and out, in short, of making them feel as if something depends upon them, discussed feel as if something depends upon them, are subjects often enough discussed. But is it necessary that all farmers' boys should become farmers? Or, is it indeed, the best thing for agriculture that they should do so? Leaving out those who have a natural dislike for the farm, who have a natural dislike for the farm, it is evident that farming itself would be the loser if none of its sons followed the law or science. The farmer's boy always carries with him sympathy and love for the farm. Being himself "out of the profession," he wields a greater influence in behalf of agriculture than a farmer of equal ability. The rights of farmers would receive much less attention than they do, if the occupation had no friends outside its own community. An influential man in sympathy with the farm, be his occupation what it may. the farm, be his occupation what it may is a wonderful prop to the agricultural interests of any country. We should, in the same manner, expect more science of direct benefit to the farmer from scientists bred upon the farm. Agriculture is so composite in its nature, its sympathes and resources are a many and so varied. and resources are so many and so varied. that it draws support from many diverse sources, and upon the extent to which it can control these sources depend its power and its influence.—L. H. Bailey, Jr., in American Cultivator.

# The Ladies on Tobacco.

In the F. C. of the Rural for August 16, I notice the objections urged by a correspondent to some remarks made in the Club in a previous issue against the use of tobacco. It was said that by discouraging the use of the weed, there is a risk of injuring an important agricultural industry; that the majority of civilized mankind use it, and therefore that it is somewhat phasicaled for our case. been set to music by Mrs. Ruth Potter of Wisconsin and published by the National Music Company of Chicago. This is a just recognition of the sterling quality of "Idyll's" poetry and the RURAL WORLD is proud to recognize it.

Oneda is my Friend.

Thanks to you dear Oneda, for your thanks to you dear Oneda, for your thanks to you dear Oneda, for your is, to a certain extent, an antidote to the

large. Statistics show that about as much money is spent every year for the luxury of tobacco as for the necessity of bread, although less than a quarter of our population use the former and every man, woman and child in the country uses the latter! Could there be a stronger argument against the selfish habit? The plea that the "vast majority of civilized mankind, and youth and childhood, the hope of mankind, be included; and if these are excluded, to what a miscrable handfol of selfish sybarites is the habit confined! We are told that the "vast majority of mankind" are on the way? I don't believe in following a multitude to evil. I teach my children to shunthe use of tobacco, and I will not raise tobacco to sell for the sake of making money. I do not consider money-making the chief end of our casionally I find one who is as careful not raise tobacco to sell for the sake of making money. I do not consider of the same fault three times a day. Occasionally I find one who is as careful labors, nor do I think it right, for my own pecuniary profit, to sell a produce that will injure my neighbor. I shall one work, but I have observed that this one fault is so common that I cannot reproducer.—G. M. H., Rich Hill, Ohlo, in Rural New Yorker. Rural New Yorker.

## Washing Philosophy.

It is Monday, five P. M. I suppose countless numbers of ambitious women have this day washed, mopped, churned, baked, and perhaps ironed, and are resting from their labors ere this hour; but are there not some poor souls, who, like me, have just finished washing, while the dinner dishes are not washed and baby demands attention.

Hard astes, but is often a fruitful source of disease.—M. L. Hinds in Rural New Yorker.

—Hearth and Home gives the following remedy for toothache: Melt white the control of the property of the property

baby demands attention.

But I would not have you think I have worked at my washing all day; on the contrary, I did nothing towards it till near two, when baby gave up and went to sleep.

Dinner had to be prepared and the morning work done, and all the rest of my time was occupied with baby, who must be taken care of.

In gremedy for toothache: Melt white wax or spermaceti, two parts, and when melted add carbolic acid crystals, two parts, it well till dissolved. While still liquid immerse thin layers of carbolized absorbent cotton wool, and allow them to dry. When required for use a small piece may be snipped off and slightly warmed, when it can be inserted into the hollow of the tooth, where it will solidify. The ease produced by

must be taken care of.

I find my washings are a great deal easier by pounding the clothes a little after soaking over night, and boiling before rubbing, then they are to be rubbed first. Boiling takes the dirt out entirely from those least soiled and loosens it in the more soiled ones, so they require but little rubble.

little rubbing.

Of the different kinds of soap I have used I think That soap a superior arti-

I think a great many parents make a I think a great many parents make a mistake in bringing their children up not to work, while some go to the other extreme. As an incentive to work, why not pay them so much a week or month for the labor required, and see that the money is judiciously expended in supplying their necessary wants; and by all means see that they have enough to subscribe for some good pariotical. scribe for some good periodical; we should strive to cultivate a taste for pure literature in our children. At the present day good reading is within the reach of all. Do not let them read the trashy, sensational papers and books that are found on so many news-strads. found on so many news-stands.

found on so many news-stands.
Children always want to help and of course it is often a hindrance, but it is such a pleasure for them to do as big folks do, and if we have patience we can learn them in time to be a real help. My little two-year-old Nanny pumped nearly all my wash water to-day, and how the bright eyes glistened when I told e bright eyes glistened when 1 told pa how she had helped, and he gave

papa how she had helped, and he gave her a kiss of approval.

We have immortal souls in our care; our responsibility is great. May we re-ceive counsel and help from Him who has promised to be an ever-present help-or!

# Cooking Beefsteak.

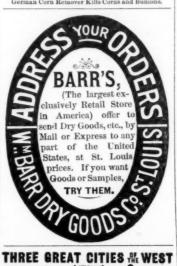
A member of my own family has brought the cooking of this article of food to what we consider perfection. The first requirement is not so much a tender and juicy steak, though this is always to be devoutly desired, but a glowing had of cooks a wire grillion. always to be devourly desired, but a stout one, with good-sized wires; a double one, so that you can turn the steak without touching it. The steak should be pounded only in extreme cases—when it is cut too thick and is "stringy." Attempt nothing else when cooking the steak; have everything else "stringy." Attempt nothing else when cooking the steak; have everything else cooking the steak; have everything else ready for the table; the potatoes and vegetables all in their respective dishes in the warming-closet or oven, with the door left open a little way. From ten minutes onward is needed to cook the steak. The time must depend on the size, and you can easily tell by the color of the grayy which runs from the steak. -In the F. C. of the Rural for August of the gravy which runs from the steak, when gently pressed with a knife, as to its condition. If the master of the house likes it "rare done," when there is a suspicion of brown gravy with the red, it will be safe enough to infer that it is done enough for him; if, as is generally the case, the next stage is the favorite one, remove the steak from the gridiron the instant the gravy is wholly of a light brown. Remove it to a hot platter, brown. Remove it to a hot platter, pepper and salt it to suit your taste, put on small lumps of butter, and then for two brief moments cover it with a hot plate, two moments being sufficient to carry it to the table. One absolutely essential factor in the preparation of good beefsteak is that it must be served at once. The steak should not be permitted to the property of the steak should not be permitted to the steak shou mitted to stand and steam while other work is being accomplished.

" Death in the Dish-Rag.

MANGE,

HILLSDALE, MCH., Feb. 13, 1882.
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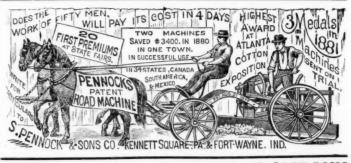
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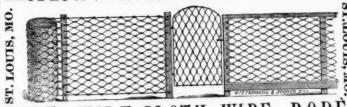
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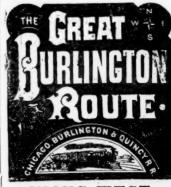
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Dr. Pratt this year, to ards or ext

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St. Louis.

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copy the following: "From October, 1883, to June 1st, 1884, I sold over two hundred head of Holstein Cattle. business has so increased that I shall keep constantly importing. The trade has surpassed my most sanguine expectations, and the outlook for the coming year indicates an appropriate that dicates an unprecedented de-mand for this favorite stock. What is more cheering than all else, my customers are satisfied; —I have yet to hear the first word of complaint, or regret at having made a start in the busi-ness."

Dr. Pratt has made it a rule Dr. Pratt has made it a rule this year, to keep his cattle on his own farm, far away from contact with others being transported in cars, herded in stock yards or exhibited at the fairs. He has in this respect been scrupulously careful, contenting himself with attending the fairs and distributing his circulars, thus keeping himself before the public. He thus gives additional evidence to his patrons of the care with which his herd is bred and reared.



# Che Dairp.

Officers Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association.

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It is no small thing to capture a five hundred dollars premium by exhibiting a ten tub lot of creamery butter. It is rare that the opportunity occurs, and when it does come there are few creameries indeed which should not at least try for it.

Messrs. Davis & Rankin of Chicago have offered this sum with a view of bringing out a large exhibit of butter made by the Fairlamb process, and as most of the creameries in the southern latitudes, and a very large number of

latitudes, and a very large number of those in the more northern sections of those in the more normern sections of the country are working under this sys-tem, there should be a very fine exhibit of butter contesting for this premium. The full particulars of how to make entry and when and how to ship the but-

neved that "bad luck" should be a syno-nymn for carelessness, neglect and bad management, and that good or bad luck is the result of one's own carefulness or mistakes. It is especially so in regard to the management of cows, especially the heavy milkers and those which are bard to dry off and also young heights.

Self-deep all and the country of the

It has been said by a Western dairyman that one-third of the dairy cows in the country are milked at a loss, one-third barely pay expenses, and the other third have to make up the losses and supply profits for all. Do you suppose this is true? A good many farmers will say it is. More of them would if they could one test their respective bords by

the scales.

We heard a gathering of leading dairymen in one of the best dairy counties in New York, estimate the average annual yield of cows at 125 pounds of butter only, while several individual dairymen were reported who made over 300 pounds of butter per cow per year. We published in the July Countryside the returns from 4596 cows, supplying creameries in one of the best dairy sections of New York; their butter yield averaged a little over 140 pounds.

tle over 140 pounds.

If the poor stock were all weeded out until only the three-hundred-pound butter producers were left, the country would more than double its yield. So it seems the Western man's estimate was not so wild, and that it is not far from truth to say that one-third of the cows support themselves and the other twosupport themselves and the other two-thirds beside. If the other two cows were killed the country would save their keep and care and turn the value of it into money with the product of the one cow surviving—a clear gain. If it re-

cow surviving—a clear gain. If it requires five acres per year to support one cow, this weeding out would at once enable the country to treble its productive area in dairy lands.

Paying stock thus put to crops, would add to the wealth of the country. A farmer could sell nearly two-thirds of his pasture or meadow and be as well off in products. That money put at information.

could once test their respective herds by

tle over 140 pounds.

L. O. Mosehr, writing on the above ubject in the Dairy and Farm Journal,

"However presumptuous it may appear in one, a simple farmer, who spends his time at home attending to the endless duties and routine of the farm, to express an opinion on the vexed question of the cause and prevention of the dreaded swine plague commonly known as cholera, yet I shall venture an opinion, which may or may not be of value.
"For years it has been contended that

the almost exclusive diet of corn, on which the hogs of the West were reared and fattened, was the primary cause of this dreaded scourge. Yet this has lacked a successful verification, as so many instances have occurred where the many instances have occurred where the crop of spring pigs, along with the sows, have been swept away in the fall when they have had nothing, or very little, more than grass through the summer. So, thus far, the subject seems to be left about where it was. For years I have been watching for anything which would throw light on the subject of the swing.

throw light on the subject of the swine plague, and have gathered many theories, the most of which have been discarded, and a few still seem of enough importance to retain for further consideration. "One coincidence, if it be not cause, has been so manifest during three years past that it is worthy of further consideration, and that is, the relation between a big corn error and the rayges of the past that it is worthy of further consideration, and that is, the relation between a big corn crop and the ravages of the cholera. In 1879 we had the heaviest yield of corn per acre ever raised in this country. Corn was cheap and plenty. In 1880 followed another good crop, increasing its plentifulness. It was fed lavishly. In 1880 and 1881 was a remarkable scourage of the hog cholera. In 1881 and 1882 the corn through the hog-growing sections was light, and, therefore, fed more sparingly; more grass and other food and less corn was used in pork production, and the cholera steadily decreased during these years, till now, in 1883, the Agricultural Department reported the disease extinct. "There is yet a lack of evidence to prove that corn is the prime cause of disease in swine, yet there is enough to cause a further investigation of the subject. To my mind it will not do to lay the blame on carn or any one thing alone

ect. To my mind it will not do to lay ject. To my mind it will not do to lay
the blame on corn or any one thing alone
for the visitations of this dread disease;
but, undoubtedly, overcrowding has had
more to do with it than any other one
thing, and a region devoted to corrraising is more apt to lead to extensive
hog production, because of the enhanced profits in feeding corn to the hogs
over selling it. I have often tried to find over selling it. I have often tried to find an instance where the cholera has made its first appearance in a neighborhood in a small herd, but so far have failed. So far as my observation has gone, it has always hogun its rayogas in the largon always begun its ravages in the larger herds, and from there has spread to the smaller ones, though the treatment of the herds, to all appearance, has been the

## Diarrhoa In Pigs.

—Scouring or diarrhoea is chiefly confined to pigs only a week or two old, and often results in death. The cause, gen-





CHICAGO Creamer

A practical scientific machine for sep arating the cream from the milk when received at the factory, or as soon as milked.

It requires but one horse-power to

operate it, and is so simple that it can be set and started by any ordinary factory-

set and started by any ordinary factoryman.

J. & J. Darlington, Darling, Pa.,
write: "No dairyman with twenty-five
cows, can afford to be without one.
They consume but little power, are very
easily kept clean, can be operated by any
one, and when once adjusted, are always
ready."

J. F. Gillingham of Villa News Pa.

one, and when once adjusted, are always ready."

J. E. Gillingham, of Villa Nova, Pa., writes: From June 2nd to October 20th, while skimming shallow pans, and using the Cooley Creamer, it required an average of 22 6-100 pounds of milk for one pound of butter. Using the Separator from October 27th to November 17th, the average was 17 56-100; during the last week the average was 17 pounds.

The machine is more than fulfilling the claim made for it—that it is the GREATEST DAIRY IMPLEMENT every invented, and no Creamery, Dary or Fac-

wented, and no Creamery, Dairy or Factory, can afford to be without it.

DE LAVAL, Cream Separator Co.

JOSEPH REALL, Pres. & Man.

32 Park Row, New York City.

D. W. WILSON, Agent,

Elgin, Ill.













ver 3,000 in use. Complete Mill and Shelr \$115. A boy can grind and keep in order. dapted to any kind of power. Complete Flouring and Corn Mills. ALL SIZES, Send or book on grinding mills. NORDYKE & AR MON CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR No. 1 Plantation Saw Mill, \$200

SMITH, MYERS & SCHNIER. 323, 325, 327 & 329 W. Front St. CINCINNATI, O.



FRAZER **AXLE GREASE** Best in the World. Get the genuine. Every package has our Trade-mark and is marked Frazer's. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

I CURE FITS!

VIGOR IN WEAK MEN

Sufferers from Premature Becay, Nervous Debility or any of the results of Indiscretions or Excesses, will find in the Marston Bolus a radical cure without Medisadios. Effective and cheap. Scaled treatise free. MARSTON REMEDY 00.46 W.14th S. Few York.

# Che Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market. The receipts and shipments for the week ading Tuesday, Sent. 23d, were as follows:

e mint lucean	Horses	hands e			
Wednesday Fhursday Fri day Saturday Monday Tuesday	2attle. 1708 1923 561 119 1781 1867	Hogs. 2607 3967 2312 1574 2895 2917	Sheep. 1676 2331 516 92 2159 3668	and mules. 51 132 14 7 169 198	except of lowing:  Exported lood to Fair to a Common
Total	7,957 7,607	16,292 9,966	10,442 4,361	571 1,061	Fair to good to be southwest
	SHIP	MENTS.		Horses and	Fair to a Sative of Grass To Indian s
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	mules.	Scalawa
Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday	773 640	1805 1364 1663 1782 574	623 729 1552 220	203 3 70 89 12 1	Hilch co feal cal HOGS- has take and valu

Total...... 5,106 6,688 Last week.... 4,376 6,101 376 828 Nicholas Anchorine of Buenos Ayres,

The Continental Land and Cattle Company on the Little Missouri will, it is said, ship 18.000 head of cattle if the markets are favorable otherwise 12,000 will be sent forward, this number having already been arranged for with the Northern Pacific railroad.

The Eastern Montana Stock Growers Association represents \$35,000,000 worth of cattle, and its herds are constantly increasing in

Gre at Britain asserts that all cattle should the carefully examined by a qualified veteri-mary surgeon as soon as they arrive at the skip ping port, and again immediately before American beef in English markets is now

thought by stockmen will create a good de-mand for feeding cattle shortly. W. T. Redman, buyer for the

packing establishment of Francis Whittaker & Sons at the National Stock Yards, has gone for a three weeks trip through Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, his object being to learn everything possible in regard to the hog crop for the coming packing. establishment of Francis Wnittaker J. N. Campbell, senior member of the Live

ission firm of Campbell, Lancasstock Commission firm of campoen, Lancas-ter & Co. at the National Yards, has gone to Ohicago to establish a branch house. This firm will then be represented at the three farge live stock markets in the West having ady a house at Kansas City. They deserve or edit for their pluck and enterprise. Cattlemen say that the grass on the range

New Mexico and securing all the water holes common still slow at \$2 65@3 00.

It is stated on good authority that the live cattle exporters have entered into an agree-ment among themselves to ship less cattle, and have contracted with the steamship companies to take less cattle.

The Osage Cattle Company, a new organization, has a ranch of 52,000 acres in Kansas w hich they will stock with 5,000 native cattle A correspondent of the Kansas City Live

Journal writing ; from the Red River crossing of the Dodge Chty trail, says that up to date there have been crossed at that place 153 herds containing 394,227 head of cattle. He has kept a record since 1877, and says the small-continuous over this trail was in 1272 when set drove over this trail was in 1879, when comby 110,000 head crossed, and the largest in 1882, when 415,000 crossed. He says the drive for this over for this season. A good many 2,001 cattle are going East, but his figures do embrace cattle going to the railroads to In the report of the Commissioner of Agricul-

ture of Canada for August 1, 1884, It is shown that the Province of Ontario had on June 25, 18 34, of working horses, 303,474; of breeding mar. es, 33,390; unbroken horses, 133,569; makmar es, 93,940; unbroken horses, 135,952; manlng a total of 535,953. The total number on
June 15, 1833, was 569,133, showing a shrinkage
of 25,190. The number of working horses this
ye as 12 46,073 less than in 1833; the number of
ye as 12 46,073 less than in 1833; the number of
and have advanced pretty steadily. Cash
and large mares has increased 6,430, and that ing a total of 535,953. The total number on Jun e 15, 1833, was 560,133, showing a shrinkage WHEAT—Received into el dan ob., 188, Week, softwarting borses this of 22,189. The number of week was more confidence shown, and yeek to 6,078 least sincreased 6,40, and that of color in the color of the color o

at \$3 25@3.70 for natives, and \$3 40@3.65 for rived for a decisive rise. Nothing under 300 Texans. There was some inquiry for feeding steers and we note sales at \$3 50@4 00. Stockrs bringing \$2 75@3 25.

Trade the closing day was slow, the offerings, owing to the wrecking of a stock train on the bridge, being small, and prevented buyers from operating as freely as liked.

CHEESE—Steady; choice firm. Full cream ome good Indian and Texas steers changed early for interior shipment at \$3 90@ ocal trade was light, the wants of

more urgent from all classes of buyers, and tame live pigeons \$150, with an improvement in the quality sales-men were enabled to maintain prices during the entire week. Really choice heavy discripwhose death was lately announced, left property to the amount of \$12,000,000. He owned an enormous pastoral property, which car ried 122,000 cows and 400,000 sheep. been far more satisfactory and both buyer pkgs do in lots at 4c. and seller are to be congratulated at the general good condition of the trade. Sales to tending down; printed the sales to shippers have been active and large num-The Foreign Cattle Trade Association of made rapidly at \$5 50@6 00, those of a butchers description bringing \$6 10@6 25. City butchers purchased freely of the best, paying in the extreme from \$626 40, but most sales were between these figures. The above prices do not include thin grass hogs for which there was no regular demand, the few year American beef in English markets is now offered bringing from \$3 50@4 75. On Satursold as Scotch and as such brings four cents a pound more than under its true name.

The low price and large crop of corn it is ately was small, and soon closed out. Monday a marked decline took place, all descrip

> \$5 90 6 25. Supply fair. Trade Tuesday was active on shipping ac count. Yorkers selling freely at \$5 80@5 95, but heavy weights were slow, butchers buying in a limited way at \$6 05@6 25, but pack ers doing very little, receipts small and of a very good quality.

SHEEP-A better demand and firmer man ket generally is to be noted in this branch Both shippers and local operators have exhibited more willingness to operate, and the receipts proving light prices have shown greater strength, and particularly good mut-ton sheep which were quite strong at \$3.75@ Texas cattlemen are flocking into Southern

4 00, fair to medium selling at \$3 2563 65, and common still slow at \$2 6563 00 Horses and Mules.

O maha since the opening of her new Stock
Yar ds is trying to secure the cattle trade of
W yoming and Northern Colorado, and with
very good chances of success.

HORSES.			
Heavy draught, extra\$135@180 Heavy draught, good	shippin		
Streeters, extra	POTA		
Southern horses, extra 120@112	but, un		
Southern horses, good	prices		
Saddle horses, good	Sales: at 35%e		
MULES.	growth		
14¼ hands, 4 to 8 years old	163 at 3		

FLOUR-Considerable strength has been developed in this market this week, and values in sympathy with the upward movement of wheat are higher. The demand was also more urgent, and the general movement exhibited more life, although there was still room for improvement. We quote: XX \$2 40 &2 35 XXX \$2 450 &2 55; family \$2 7062 \$0; choice \$3 2063 30; fancy \$3 7063 80; extra do

mor lest anything. A few loads of good to oblaice qualities were received and were quickly disposed of at \$506 70. Fair and medical first lots also sold; well at \$5005 90, and yes, the commoner descriptions brought attefactory prices. There was only a small use of range cattle during the week, land the grange cattle during t

was accepted, and 30½c was the market. Sales of 33,420 hs were made on the board, and 185,-390 hs more reported sold at these figures. Cream cheese brought 10c, and part skims

ransactions aggregated \$75,000. CHEESE—Steady; choice firm. Full cream choice at 11@11%c; fair at 8@9c; skims hoice at 7c; poorer grades 11-2 to 5c.

EGG8-Higher, and scarce early. Fresh Ocal trade was light, the walls of the self were moderate. Prices for all quotable in round lots s. c. at 19c; but marcholoce natives, were easier at the folloce natives, were easier at the folloce weak and tending down at 18c-off stock less.

LIVE POULTRY-Chickens scarce and in fair request at steady prices. Ducks slow. We quote: Old chickens—cocks \$2.75, mixed \$343.25, hens \$3.50; young medium \$242.25, good to choice \$250@2.75; fancy large \$3; ducks \$2 50 to 3.

rairie chickens in fair supply and teal ducks in liberal offering also: but all other game carce. We quote: Prairie chickens at \$4 HOGS—Considerable of an improvement has taken place in this market since our last, and values have advanced on all grades to the extent of 10@25c. The demand has been wild turkeys at 12 12 w b; woodcock \$4;

VEALS—Dead dull at 6@7c \* b for choice milk-fed, 3@4c heretics and poor thin. DRIED FRUIT—Apples: Offerings decreas ng, market quieter and prices unchangedceipts being made up of light and medium Western at 31/c for fair to 4c for prime-choice weights. Buyers made a wide range in prices between green and well-matured hogs of all weights which at times amounted to full descriptions in light offering and unchanged. The preference for the light offering the light offering and unchanged. Peaches—Fair 6c, prime 6%@7c; blackberries best grades. Altogether the market has 81/409c. Sales: 97 sks apples at 4c, and 200

GRASS SEEDS-Timothy dull and weak; ending down; prime at \$1 30@1 32, fair at \$1 27@1 28, inferior at \$1 50@1 20; clover weakbers of Yorkers have changed hands at \$5.80 er and dull at \$4.25@4 40 red top quiet 30c to The St. Louis Cattle Company had ten cars of stock on the market one day this week, which realized from \$3.75@4 per 100 lbs.

66 00 early and \$6.06 20 later, light hogs bringing from \$3.75 of the market one day this week, which realized from \$3.75@4 per 100 lbs.

66 00 early and \$6.06 20 later, light hogs bringing from \$3.75 of 40c, and German millet at competition for packing gades between the second strength of the second strength

Prime quotable at \$1 90 spot and \$1 85 the

APPLES—All receipts keeping well sold up; inferior rather slow of sale and showing very little improvement in value-mainly at \$1 to 1 25, but sound shipping stock and choice to fancy varieties in demand and firm at from \$150@2 to \$250@2 75. Sales: 35 and 18 bbls common at \$150, 10 mixed at \$175, 25 tions going off 10@15c, the highest price ob-tained being \$8 25. Yorkers slow at \$5 80@ 6 00, and mixed to good packing \$5 40@6 00, but mostly at \$5 50@5 85. Butchers paid \$2 32\%, 1 car Ben Davis at \$2 35 del., 10 bbls do at \$2 25, 64 and 33 do at \$2 40, 59 do at \$2 75 PLUMS-Damsons PLUMS—Damsons quotable at \$3 50@3 75 \$ a. Green gages at \$2 and \$2 50 \$7 25 \$\text{ b}\$ and 35

> GRAPES--Lower, under largely increased supplies; demand fair, yet not equal to offerings. Sales: Ohio—Concord 5@5¾ ₩ ħ, Delaware 10@12c, Martha 6¾@7c, Salem 8@10c, Catawba 7%@8%c; near-by Concord and Vir

ginia seedling selling at 5c # B. WATERMELONS-None selling save in jobbing way at 3c to 5c each; very little demand.

QUINCES—Dull at \$2 @2 25 per bu.

ORANGES -Quiet. We quote: Rock at \$7 # box repacked on orders; Jamica \$9 50@10 # bbi; new Louisiana \$\$ \$ bbl.

LEMONS—Firm. We quote: Messina and
Palermo at \$3 50@4 \$\psi\$ box for 4 tier, \$4 50@5

for 5-tier on orders-all repacked. ply moderate and demand limited. There is no change to note in the mule market. Offerings were very small and about equal to the inquiry.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Unchanged. We quote: Pears \$3 50@4 \( \psi \) 40-\( \bar{b} \) box; plums \$25\( \psi \) 20-\( \bar{b} \) box; grapes 4)\( \psi \) \( \psi \) 40-\( \bar{b} \)

e for muscat and \$5 for tokay. NANAS—Slow, at \$2 50@3 \$\tilde{V}\$ bunch for ng stock on orders. OANUTS—Quotable at \$35@40 \$1,000. ATOES—Receipts and offerings free der a good demand, sales liberal and

well sustained; mainly at 33c to 37c. In bulk, del.—I car at 35c, 1 car (Ohio) , 1 car (small) at 30c—foregoing bottom ; in sks, northern—75 and 50 sks at 35c, 6c, 128 peerless at 37c, 150 do and 106 at 37%c; bottom-50 peerless at 36c, 37 15% hands, 4 to 8 years old, good ... 130/2150 pearl at 37%c; bottom—50 peerless at 36c, 37 15% hands, 4 to 8 years old, extra... 150/2165 do at 37c; in bbls—25 bbls on p. t.; also, 165 16t 016% hands, 4 to 8 years old, extra. 160/2209 sks Northern at 38c. ONIONS—In larger receipt, and moving ks Northern at 38c.
ONIONS—In larger receipt, and moving

freely at lower and weak prices. Sales: 3 cars East side and 960 bbls on levee at 85c # bbi-all prime northern red.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown Bermu-da sell at \$2 \neq bbl in shipping order, nansemund at \$2 50. CELERY-Fairly active at range of 25c to

50c & bunch. TURNIPS—Sell on orders at \$2 50 W bbl. BROOM CORN-A right good demand pre valls from manufacturers, but very little de-sirable stock on sale: new corn preferred.

Prices of Prepare	ed Seeds supplied by Cl	hs	IR.
E. Prunty, 7 South			
	St. Louis, Sept. 22, 189	34.	
Net cash prices.	Cash with or	rd	er
RE	D WHEATS.		
Bearded and velve	t chaff\$	1	00
AMB	ER WHEATS.		
Fultz and German.		1	00
WH	ITE WHEATS.		
Tappahannock and	d Diehl	1	00
Rye			65
Barley	***************************************		75
Red Clover	***************************************		75
Alfalfa			25
Timothy	***************************************		40
Orchard Grass		1	50
Red Top			50

"Annex Canada!" cried the bank cashler.
"Heavens, no! I hope not. It would just take away all chances of success in my profession.

"I shall give you ten days or ten shillings," said the English magistrate. "All right," exclaimed the prisoner. "I'll take the ten Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are

very prevalent among men past middle age, and those most difficult diseases to cure are on the increase. Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy has long been known to be most suc cessful in the cure of these diseases. "Never known to fail."

"Sam, I have lost my watch overboard. It lies here in twenty feet of water. Is there any way to get it?" "Yes," said Sam, "there are vers' ways." "The difference," said the cook, "between

a child of royal birth and a young lamb, it that the first is 'tended in splendor and the other is splendid n' tender.' Natural red hair is worth \$18 to \$20 an our

So when you find a crimson strand in the butter you may be sure that no low-priced article is being served you. A Popular Fallacy.-Many people think that Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused Rheumatism cannot be cured. It is caused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and excruciating pains. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest druggist, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

A Louisville paper heads an article "An Editor in Church." Louisville papers spare neither pains nor expense to obtain full par-ticulars of phenomenal occurrences.

A forest fire in British Columbia exploded a powder mill. Every pane of glass in a village near by was broken, and everybody exclaimed: "Why, have the schools opened again?"

and 26 sks red top on p. t.

FLANSEED—Firm; in demand. Sales: 3
cars and 150 sks on this and 1 car on East
side at \$1\, 30\, all prime.

HEMP SEED—Steady but quiet at \$1\, 85\, 62\.
CASTOR BEANS—In light offering and firm.

Prime contable at \$1\, 60\, are at \$1\, 85\, 62\.

Castor Beans—In the contable at \$1\, 60\, are at \$1\, 85\, 62\.

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Castor Beans—In the contable at \$1\, 85\, 62\.

Castor Beans—I



Eggs for Hatching. Eggs from the best strains of PLYMOUTH ROCK FOWLS, packed with care, so as to be safely shipped to all parts of the country. Price, \$2.00 for 13. Plymouth Bock fowls for sale, Address OCLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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of 120 acres, all in first class blue grass and tim-othy, highly improved and arranged for rais-ing fine stock, conveniently located on Gravel Road near Columbia, Mo. **Terms to Suit.** Price, 7,500 Dollars. CHAS. GALLE, Columbia, Mo.

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SUNDAY QUESTION. Price, \$1.25 with Photograph. Cheap Edition, 50c. without Photo. Cash orders sent to this office duly honored. REV. GEO. A. WATSON

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# Indiana Cultivators. The best ever sold at any price furnished

on board cars in St. Louis, at \$16.00.



The Boonville, Mo., Creamery. The Stockholders of this Creamery are desirous of finding a capable and competent man, thoroughly familiar with the business, to take charge of this important concern. He should be prepared to Invest some money in the business. In writing, address

W. SPEED STPHENS,

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ASTUMASmithnight's Asthma and Hay ASTUMASever Remedy. Sold under pos-tive guarantee. Sample Free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, Ohio

6000, cheap homes in Audrain, Boone, Cal 6000, loway and Saline Cos., Mo. Good rali oads, schools and church es. No debts; low axes. J. P. Clark & Son, Mexico, Mo.

To FAIL

CURES DISEASES son and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified. It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ON-LY CURE for all kinds of Eidney Discases. LIVER.

It is purely vege table, and cures when table, and ourse when other medicines fail. It is prepared expressly for these discases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. For sale by all druggists.

FRICE \$1.25.

Bend for DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE Send for Pamphlet of Testi-NERVOUS

NON-RETENTION SUGAR MILLS The Best. The Cheapest

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# For Sale.

A fine farm of 160 acres-100 acres in cultiva tion, near a city of 3,000 population, on the lne of the Frisco Baliroad in Arkansas, near the junction of two Baliroads, and others. projected on the finest peach belt in the world For particulars address, C. H. GREGORY.

Altus, Franklin County, Ark.

PLANTS of Best Quality.
Warranted true to name Lowest Prices, and Lanew varietie. At dozen rates, free by mail. Special attention called to Promising Novelties. Send for Price-List. Address, BUSH & SON & MEISSNER, Rushberg, Jefferson county, Mo.

Keen Kane Kutter.



Made especially for cutting sugar and sorgo Is used on the plantations of Louisiana and Cuba. It has a crook on the back of the knife stripping the cane before

Every sorgo grower who has seen the knife says it is just what is wanted.

Those who cut the cane with these knives can with these knives can save time, do the job bet-ter, and with less exer-

tion than by using any other knife.

It is made of solid cast steel and is full polished, is light and strong, and measures twenty inches from end of blade to end

Is offered as a premium only on the RURAL WORLD.

And will be sent free (exclusive of express charges) to all who will send us two yearly subscribers to the RURAL WORLD.

mber, the price for the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per year each subscription.



As a Filter it has no equal, being as efficient and more rapid than Bone Coal, while its cost is so cheap as to place it in the hands of the second of the s

COOK'S EVAPORATOR
Sorghum, Maple and Sugar. Circular
control. WHITENACK BORDINE & CO. TECUMSEH MICH

AGENTS WANTED General JOHN A. LOGAN. The most vividly interesting book of year, selling by thousands where others by hundreds. 470 intree pages, steel portroleture of Logan Homestean; fac simile colors of Fifteenth Corps Battle Fing. Seni mail on receipt of one dollar. Address, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, I

FREE TO ANY LADY reaser of the apper who will acree to show our catalogue and price list of Robier Goodato their friends and try to influence sales for ms. We will send you free, post-paid two full stand, LADIES' GOSSAMER RUBBER WATER PROOF GAIL-BURNTS, as assumples, and one of our handsome Colored Covers 64 sage Catalogues with wholosale price list showing how you can make a nice profit right at home. Send 12 creats in stamps to pay

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\$50,000 Cash Premiums

Half Fare Rates on all Roads during the Fair, Regular Live Stock Sales during the Fair.

For Illustrated Premium List or information address the Secretary. FESTUS J. WADE, CHARLES GREEN. Secretary. President.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. 4

# Rupture

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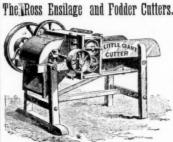
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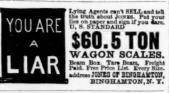
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